REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,297—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,033 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VIN GORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on MONDAY, the 26th August 1878 at noon.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS. Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said..	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 133 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	30th Sept. } Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 28th instant. For passage, &c apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb. Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 6	do. Pts.
Margaux	,, 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geissnhein	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE		
H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,
HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence		
Geisenheimer	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,
BEER :—		
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.		Pts.
Norwegian Beer	,,	Qts.
Krenznacher Export Beer	,, 5-8	Qts.
LIQUEUR :—		
Maraschino di Zara	,, 36	do. large bot.
Do. do.	,, 38	per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE :—		
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35	
Real Eugène Clicquot	,, 20	per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY :—		
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	,, 23	,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 27	,,
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 22	p. case 2 doz, flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24	p. case 2 doz, flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,,	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	,, 30	,,

Received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DANISH HAMS in prime condition, small and very lean at 12 annas per lb.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, & c

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN-STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
Will perform
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24TH AUG., 1878,
A new Comic Opera entitled,
THE SICK NIGHTINGALE,
With entire change of Scenery and the most superb Dresses.)
To be followed by an amusing local Farce of
DADA KAKA!
RESERVED SEATS—Rs. 2.

WANTED, two good COPYING CLERKS on monthly salaries of about Rs. 30. Apply to the Compiler, *Bombay Gazetteer*, New Secretariat, August 22nd, 1878.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR AT
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August 1878.

Established 1847.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Boxes, Locks, Padlocks, and Travelling Leather Bags, James McCabe's Gold Hunting Watches, John Jones's Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Gold Swivel, Gold Spring Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Money Purses, Penknives, Scissors and Fancy Walking Sticks,

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 7th September, at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1878.

DR. ARCHER FARR'S LIME-JUICE AND PEPSINE,

AT ARTIFICIAL GASTRIC JUICE AND TONIC, CONTAINING

BOTH THE ACID SOLVENT AND DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATURAL SECRETION OF THE STOMACH, FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, SPASMS, SCURVY AND GOUT.

Cash......	12 ans.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 7-6 per bottle.
Credit ...	14 ,,	,, 2 0	,, 3-8	,, 8-8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLAH, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TANDSTICKOR MATCHES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally—

K & C
E S & Co. } 1-25—25 Cases Tandstickor Matches, ex s s Lord Eslington.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a gentleman leaving the Presidency, the same consists of cut glass, porcelain and platedware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, cutlery, &c, carved blackwood and French polished furniture, such as dining and other tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoneers, teapoys, hatstands, screens, towel horse, presses, wardrobes, camp cots, bedstead, double and single light hanging argand lamps, carpets, flower vases, dispenso and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an Experienced Accountant and Correspondent Clerk to keep the Accounts of an Estate. Parsee preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating salary to "H. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A LADY about to proceed to ENGLAND by an early Mail Steamer would be glad to take CHARGE of a CHILD for the voyage. For particulars apply to Dr. BARBOUR, 30, Meadow Street.

COMPLETE ÆRATED WATER MACHINE for immediate SALE by Hayward Tayler & Co., in excellent working order. Apply immediately to Meheralli Dewraj, at Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Flower Mill, Jail Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS, Iced Puddings, &c, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HVLF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61, BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the datronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch			Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	25
Do.	½ ,,	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, o its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case			Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case		200
Do. do.	keyless	do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minute	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd July, 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COCONADA CIGARS!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further articulars furnished on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require, for twelve months, commencing 1st November next. (estimated at 70 Tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th August 1878.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 26th August 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 26th August 1878, both days inclusive.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting is over to cancel Clause 12 of the Articles of Association and to substitute a new clause worded, "There shall be not less than three and not more than five Directors," and to cancel Clause 15.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1878.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water......	per dozen...	Rs. 0	12
Tonic Water ...	,, ...	1	0
Lemonade	,, ...	1	0
Gingerade	,, ...	1	0
Potash Water.	,, ...	0	12
Seltzer Water.	,, ...	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
32, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

SECOND EDITION, NOW READY.

REVENUE HAND BOOK for OFFICERS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. By Alexander Kid Nairne, Bombay Civil Service. Corrected up to June 1878, and revised in accordance with the Bombay Revenue Code. Price Rs. 6-6, including packing and postage.

Applications for copies, and remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

NOW READY.

PART II., VOL. VII. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, Edited by H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S., and H. J. Parsons, C.S., Barrister-at-Law. This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government published during 1877; together with an Index for the whole Volume. *Price Rs. 9.* Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 10 more, to cover packing and postage—Vol. VII. complete, half bound, Rs. 13-8, packing and postage As. 12 extra.

Applications for copies, and Remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA
AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpiguri, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Nevv and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per share for the year ending 30th June 1878 will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Bazar Gate, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, August 22nd 1878.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Warehouses, Mills, Cotton Presses, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., insured against Fire at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Agents are prepared to accept risks on terms that compare favourably with those of any other Company.

Losses settled with promptness and liberality.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August 1878.

FOR SALE, the following valuable CHARGERS and CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., proceeding to England :—

1. "KING DEAR," a very handsome high-caste bay Arab, height 14-2, age 9 years, perfect charger and lady's horse. A large lengthy horse up to weight. Price Rs. 1,500.

2. "RUKUSH," a very handsome powerful iron gray Arab, height 14-3, age 4 years' thoroughly trained charger and lady's horse, an excellent mover and very promising for the Turf. Price Rs. 1,200.

3. "HAROON." } A pair of high-caste chesnut Arab phaeton horses, very handsome and well
4. "SULTAN." } matched, aged; heights 14-2½ and 14-3. No. 3 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,000.

5. "ROYALIST." } A pair of dark bay Australian carriage horses (gelding and mare), very
6. "COMMUNIST." } good looking powerful horses, in regular work. No. 5 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,200.

The above horses are open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to Captain STEVENS,
A. D. C., Poona.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st Aug. 1878, (not including interest for 16 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,86,000.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received		Rs. 7,723 9
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 1,055 0	
Working Expenses monthly	374 13	
	1,429 13	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,86,000 at 3½ per cent.	1,208 4	223 9
Monthly Savings		7,500 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.
Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The *whole* of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1	4
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	4
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1	6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence (*very tough and untearable*), per 5 quire packet	2	8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	5	0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid, large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2	8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—		
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3	0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	3	8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1	6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4	0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs. 30.		
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue*, per 5 quire box	3	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.		
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—		
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., *per ream*	22	8
Hollingworth's cream laid Fcap, 12 lbs, *per ream*	12	8
——Blue laid do do	12	8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, fool-cap size, per 100	2	4
Ditto larger, size per 100	3	0
LOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 23RD AUGUST, 1878.

NOTHING has occurred during the day to distinguish from the generality of Mail days during the monsoon, business having been almost at a standstill.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date report a decline of ⅛th in Consols, which are now quoted at £94⅝; French Rentes, on the other hand, have advanced to Francs 112.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending the 21st inst. show an increase of £300.000 in the Reserve, which now stands at £8,200,000 and a decrease of £1,300,000 in the amount of Bills discounted as compared with last week's return; the Stock of Bullion is unaltered at £21,700,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased to 39 against 35¼ per cent.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged at 109s. for Mid. Plantation, 75s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 80 for Mysore. The quotations for Cocoanut Oil are the same as on Wednesday, viz., £45 for Ceylon and £63 for Cochin. The Market for Linseed is firm and for Rapeseed steady at previous prices.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed firm at a further advance of 1-16th per lb. in American descriptions, Mid. Orleans being quoted at 6 13-16d. per lb.; the sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, prices for which are unchanged.

In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods is quiet but steady.

Bar Silver remains at 52⅜d. to 52¼d. per oz. No shipments of the metal are advised for the East by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Mid. Uplands still at 12 cents. and Futures at 11¼ cents. per lb.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
One day's Receipts..........	1,000	300	1,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,227,000	3,941,800	4,113,800

STERLING EXCHANGE has been firmer here during the day, and a general advance of 1-32nd per Rupee has been established. The firmer feeling is owing to the tenor of Calcutta advices where there is more doing, and 6 months' Sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 8 7-16d. and Credits at 1s. 8 9-16d. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 7 31-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 8 9 32d. to 1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	..1s. 8 11-32d.	"
France 3 " "	...2-13	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 to 100⅛ for Demand and 99¾ for 60 days' Sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Rates are steady, but there is very little doing. Quotations are unaltered, viz :—Fours Rs. 96⅞. Fours-and-a half Rs. 97. Fives-and-a half Rs. 103¾., New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102⅜.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been more disposition to operate in Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip, and prices have in many instances advanced. Bombay Uniteds are Rs. 10 dearer, Colebas Rs. 10, Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Khandeish Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 5, Nurseys Rs. 10, Orientals Rs. 10. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 910. No changes have occurred in the values of Bank shares, and Miscellaneous Companies' Shares are all almost unaltered.

COTTON, owing to the firmer feeling in Liverpool, is in more demand, and moderate sales for export, mostly in the lower grades of Oomrawuttee descriptions, are reported. Quotations are partially Rs. 2 per candy higher.

Good Oomrawuttee......................	Rs. 214	per Candy.
Good Fair "	" 203	"
Fully Fair "	" 196	"
Good S. G. Dharwar	" 217	"
G. F. Compta	" 195	"

LINSEED.—The Market continues very steady without change in price. At Rs. 6-14 per cwt. there are still sellers.

RAPESEED is unchanged in every respect. There is not much enquiry. Stocks are very small.

FREIGHTS.—Two more steamers—namely, the Cella and Lord Eslington—have been fixed for part cargoes for Liverpool at 12s. 6d. for Wheat and 17s. 6d. per ton for measurement. The supply of tonnage on the berth is now more than ample for present requirements, and it is doubtful if even current rates can be maintained. In sailing vessels there is nothing doing.

COALS are in good demand at hardening rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	727½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	8 do.	116

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	910
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	119
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	640 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	515
Indian Press Co..........	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	520
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100		925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....................	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	—	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co..........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,180
Alliance Spinning........	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United...........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company..........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	775
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s*	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450		675
Dhurumsey Spinning...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern..............	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,140
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	985
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		850
Jowrai Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	960
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	885
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning......	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	380
Manockjee Petit's........	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,335
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,240
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India................	950	1,000	all	35 p.	935
Neriad S. and W. Co. ...	400	1,000	all		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	19 p.s.	765
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	925
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	810
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	265
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all		1,005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..........	--	£20	218 3 0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 Shares......	--	£20	130 14 6	do.	28
Ditto	--	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	--	£20	21 13 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	--	£100	1,000	do.	1,360
Do. New Shares.	--	£18	196 5 15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,890
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 17th August 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	69,989	0	0
Merchandise	1,74,112	0	0
Telegraph	634	0	0
Total Rs......	2,44,735	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ....Total Rs......	5,70,090	6	0
Decrease......	3,25,355	6	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. SHILDON, 912 tons, Captain J. S. Brotchel, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE ship PRINCE PORT, 1,213 tons, Captain J. B. Brown, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE ship LADY DUFFERIN, 1,299 tons, Captain P. Fes, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. R. Manson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 20th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Leach, Mr. W. J. Nord, Mr. Keshaw Junardhun, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain R. Wilson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst., from Liverpool, 20th July, brought the following cargo :—188 tons coals, 985 packages piecegoods, 260 bales twist, 630 cases tin plates, 39 bales twine, 10 packages wine, 2 packages brandy, 10 cases slates, 8 packages glassware, 22 packages colour, 115 packages buckets, 9 cases thread 310 cases soap, 3 cases umbrellas, 500 boxes green copperas, 238 packages wine and spirits, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 30 casks porter, 3 casks fire clay, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Joseph Soares.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Calcutta (s)	Manson	Kurrachee, Aug 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Stockbridge............. Bokhara (s)............ Shildon (s)	Laing .... Anderson..... Brotchel	Liverpool. Southampton. Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Lady Dufferin, Fes, to Callao.
Ship Prince Port, Brown to Callao.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Venetia, to China.
Steamer Lord Eslington, to Liverpool.
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Dinapore, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Ismail	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 10.
	Lady Egidia	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 20.
	Turgot	Roux	Mauritius, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 19—Barque Ellora.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

THE following is the list of passengers per s s Nepaul, which sailed from Calcutta on the 20th instant :—

For Madras—Surgeon-General and Mrs Beatson, Colonel and Mrs Barlow, and Mr R C Brooke.
For Gibraltar—Mr Walter M Bourke.
For Brindisi—Hon'ble Justice Pontifex.
For Southampton—Mr W T Webb, Mr A M Smythe, Mr W R Fox, Mr W Thompson, Col H H Ranken, and Mr and Mrs Archibald and child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
21 Dorunda (s).......................Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
20 Colaba (s).......... ....Tuticorin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Byculla s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 1,000 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 2 cases thread, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Eslington s—10 packages glassware, Soonar Veera; 50 boxes soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 6 cases port wine, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

Venetia s—20 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 cases toys, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 51 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battiewalla; 25 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore and Co.

Hindostan s—30 drums sperm oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Branksome Hall s—200 kegs iron nails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 225 bundles hoop iron, Vussonjee Ramjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—30 cases brandy and 30 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consett—29 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta; 23 bales wool, Nundram Begraz; 58 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricomdass; 50½ bales cotton, Khanmahamed

Fannie Tucker—360 cwts myrabollams, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy.

Branksome Hall s—431 bags rice, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 423 bags wheat, Salamahamed Goolamhoosein; 300 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 203 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 65 bales cotton, Ramjee Crustnajee and Co: 170 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 540 bars wheat, Kermallybhoy Hajeebhoy; 400 bales cotton and 175 bales wool, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—1 box gold bars [Rs. 4,2000] and 9 boxes silver coins [Rs. 14,000], The National Bank; 3 cwts E teeth, Pursotum Khooshall; 7¾ cwts E teeth, Dewchund Khoopchund; 2 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 1 case T Shells, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,787½ cwts linseed and 391½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—115 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmedass.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

347-77—Ardaseer and H—Manockjee Limjee Manockjee vs Goolbai—Hearn C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

249-78—Prescot and Winter—Saruswatibai and another vs Navazbai and another—Crawford and B.
132-78—Jefferson and P.—Chubildass Lulloobhoy vs Hajee Ally Mahomed, HajeeA.—Chalk and W.
351-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes and others vs Tullockchund Manockchund—Rimington, H and C.
352-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes vs N Bomonshaw—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Carnagie, Bt Major, 17th Cavalry, on furlough, from Peshawar
Prendergast, Lieut Col, 15th Cavalry, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Owen, Major, 19th Lancers, on furlough, from Mean Meer.

AUGUST 22.

Grant, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Akola, Berar.

AUGUST 23.

Clive, Major, R E, on leave, from Allahabad.
Evans, Quarter-Master, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Lloyd, Lieut, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Baker, Lieut, 73rd Regt, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

AUGUST 23.

Read, Lieut, The Royal Scott, on duty, to England.
Couchman, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Morris, Lieut, 81st Foot, on leave, to England.
Kennett, Capt, 51st Lt Infantry, on leave, to England.
Manderson, Major, R E, on furlough, to England.
Grant, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Carnagie, Bt Major, 17th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Owen, Major, 19th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Lloyd, Lieut, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Porter, Lieut, 28th Punjaub N I, on furlough, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 20.)

Mr E P Metcalfe, M A, to be Principal of the Provincial College of Rajahmundry, and to act as Principal, 3rd Class.

Mr J B Bilderbeck, B A, Professor of History, Presidency College 4th Class, substantive pro tem, to act as Professor of English Literature, Presidency College.

The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed Examination in Telegu :—Mr J C Johnston, Assistant, Engineer, Department of Public Works.

Lieut Colonel A DeC Scott, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H E Sullivan, 2nd Member Board of Revenue, to act as 1st Member.

Mr H S Thomas, acting 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, to act as 2nd Member.

Mr W D Horsley, Collector of Cuddapha, to act as 3rd Member, Board of Revenue.

Mr T A Tomlinson, Acting Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to be confirmed, vice Major C D Baynes, resigned.

Mr R Obbard, B C S, on Famine duty in the Salem District, is granted three months privilege leave, on medical certificate.

With reference to the above grant of three months privilege leave of absence to Mr R Obbard, that officer's services are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the date of the expiration of the said leave.

Mr W Jopp, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, leave on medical certificate to Europe for six months.

The services of Lieut Baldwin, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Lieut-Colonel E G Dixon, Wing Commander 8th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for fourteen months.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Colonel B F Heysham, or until further orders :— Lieut-Colonel T W Stanfeld, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to act as Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class : Major Gunning, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class; Major Berkely, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General 2nd Class; Captain Hunter, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, 3rd Class to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Captain J O Butler, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

Lieut S E Rolland, Wing Officer and Adjutant 26th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and six months.

The services of Lieut Baldwin, R E, are replaced at the disposal of Excilency the C-in-C.

His Excellency the C-in-C having proceeded beyond the limits of his own command on a temporary absence within Indian limits, His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Charles Elmhirst, C B, the senior General Officer on the Staff on whom the command will devolve, to be Acting Commander of the forces of Madras.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance ; —Colonel R D Ardagh, Staff Corps ; Colonel J London, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made :—Major William Morgan Frazer, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieut Colonel. To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service. Captains M A Rowlandson, and M C Poole.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the P W Department :—Lieut and Assistant Commissary Smither to be Deputy Commissary and Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary Wiffen to be Assistant Commissary.

COURT MARTIAL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Head Quarters, Simla, August 17.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Kamptee, on the 9th July, Major D F M Lane, Madras Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charge :—

For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Kamptee, in the month of February 1878, fraudulently misappropriated to his own use certain money, entrusted to him as Honorary Secretary to the Public Rooms, Kamptee, on account of and belonging to the said Public Rooms, in the following instances :—On or about 4th February, Rs 850 being the amount of a cheque drawn by him on Bunseloll, banker, Kamptee, payable to the librarian, Public Rooms, Kamptee. On or about 12th Feb Rs 474-1-2, being the cost of a bill of exchange, for £40, payable to C O'Halloran, Bath, procured by him, Major D F M Lane, from Bunseloll, banker, Kamptee, on account of the Public Rooms.

FINDING—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge in both its instances.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

I can see no point in Major Lane's conduct, as disclosed in these proceedings, which would justify me in giving effect to the Court's recommendation to mercy.

FRED P HAINES, GENERAL,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 30	3-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	" 24	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 28	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China..........................	Sept. 2	5-0 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Australia	" 13	3-45 P.M.	...
Mauritius and Reunion	" 20	3-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	" 20	3-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—
Monday ....Sept. 2.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.............28th, 10h., 50·9 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	8 33 m 7 52 a	1 3 m 2 28 a
Sun. 25	10thSunday afterTrinity	5 45	6 19	9 31 m 9 7 a	2 25 m 3 33 a
Mon. 26	......	5 45	6 19	10 8 m 10 4 a	3 26 m 4 15 a
Tues. 27	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 18	10 48 m 10 51 a	4 19 m 4 56 a
Wed. 28	......	5 46	6 17	11 22 m 11 36 a	5 1 m 5 34 a
Th. 29	......	5 46	6 16	11 56 m ...	5 42 m 6 10 a
Fri. 30	......	5 46	6 15	0 18 m 0 32 a	6 23 m 6 48 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KING—August 23rd, at Kalbadevie, the wife of Mr. Charles Joshua King, H. M.'s Customs Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TREVOR—August 13th, at Nusseerabad, Gordon Edmund, infant son of Major W. G. Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MEARS—August 20th, at Khagole, Dinapore, the wife of Allen Mears, of a son.

TOOMEY—August 16th, at Kanti, Tirhoot, the wife of Geo. Toomey, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS—LEFRANC—August 19th, at Purneah, by special license, by the Rev W Wilkinson, Robert Henry Burgess, to Edith Caroline LeFranc.

DEATHS.

ADAM—August 20th, at Madras, Janet, aged 18 years, the second daughter of Surgeon Major Hunter Adam, 10th Madras Native Infantry.

CHATTERTON—August 19th, at Bangalore, Edward T. Chatterton, of the firm of Biggs and Co., aged 29 years.

KENNEDY—August 20th, at Madras, Henry Kennedy, Esq., of the firm of Barrie and Co., aged 67 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

THE practice has sprung up in India of recent years of giving Sunday dinner parties. That practice has somewhat exercised three classes of thinkers—the Sabbatarians, the people who receive *no* invitations to such seventh-day entertainments, and, thirdly, the domestic persons who hate "dining out" (unless the dinner is *sans reproche* and the company delightful,) any day of the week. The practice has probably arisen from the circumstance of business men being so fagged and worried by office-work on week days as to have no inclination for society at the end of a hard day's work. On Sunday there is nothing more tedious to endure than the sermon, and if a man passes the greater portion of that day in sleep or slippers, we may suppose him to be "fit" for social converse in the evening. Materfamilias, at any rate, whose instincts are proverbially keen in these things, is greatly addicted to asking gentlemen to dinner at the church door, and we trust she has her reward in some serious "proposals" now and then, befitting the day and her daughters. But, then, there are the religious and culinary aspects of these Sunday dinners to be taken into consideration. Some moralists,—and it is very creditable to their good sense,— imagine it is unseemly to step all at once from sermon to salmon, from homilies to hotch potch. Their orthodoxy takes the shape of a seventh-day solitude, and if we are to believe them, they are wrapt in meditations of the service about 7 p. m., or a quarter to eight, though perhaps it is in service of their servants; not always, by the way, satisfactory at those hours of the twenty-four. Let us give them credit, however, for all we can, and conceive them going virtuously to bed, after two or three tumblers of post-prandial toddy, and as many Trichinopoly cheroots, to dream of the beauty of holiness. This is a decent mode of passing a Sunday evening in India. It can give no public offence; but no doubt Sabbath *khanas* savour of the world, the flesh, and the devil, when, as is not infrequently the case, they assume the form of "pot luck" dinners for which no formal invitation is thought necessary. Few persons, whether religious or the reverse, much admire such off-hand invitations. "Dine at your club!" exclaimed a character in *Punch* the other day. "No, no, come and dine with us and take pot luck, *we're only a mutton chop*;" and though the irony of that invitation is patent enough, we regret to think that the fare it announces is very much the fare of the persons who would compromise Sunday dinners with their consciences through the medium of indifferent victuals. If the theory is a good one about a business man being in better fettle for a dinner party on Sunday than any week day, in the name of reason let Sunday dinner-givers be consistent, and set before him the food that will sustain him at that pitch; do not, because it is Sunday, we say, put him off with such a dinner as the host and the hostess would be ashamed to invite him to on any other day of the seven!

Philosophically considered, these Sunday dinners are not uninteresting. They seem to indicate the free thought of the age we live in, and which liberality of sentiment our ritualistic reformers would extinguish like their tall altar candles with snuffers. We can recollect the time in India when the man and woman, but especially the woman, who dined out on Sunday was regarded as without the pale of salvation, or at least the pale of the Church. The largest concession the Reverend Mr. Grundy would permit the laity in those days was cold meat with prayers to follow. A formal dinner of a dozen or more, with ladies in low dresses and gentlemen in fork-tailed coats, was a spectacle which our venerable pastor never contemplated in his wildest dreams; but at the present date not only are such re-unions after evensong not infrequent, but, strange to say, they are headed often enough by the *padre* himself. Whether our ancient theology was a mistake, or the new belief is better, is a matter of opinion; the fact remains that the tie between Church and the table seems to be drawing closer and closer. After all it is very poor sport for our pastors to strain at gnats when their congregations are swallowing camels. It is idle for our "esteemed chaplain" (we believe that is the correct expression) to frown at a Sunday dinner party when his lambs are smiling all the week over such literature as, let us say, the *Pioneer's* Paris correspondent favours them with. What is the use of condemning a truffled turkey for persons whose mental appetite is fed with the latest French mode of carrying on an intrigue under a husband's nose by means of gloves and such like insignia? It is preferable if evils must be condoned, to condone the lesser, and it is certain that the turkey is less sinful than adultery.

Socially speaking, there is perhaps not so much to be said in favour of Sunday dinners. They are capricious affairs. A few have been eminently successful, probably on account of their novelty, their happy inspiration, so the masses have run away with the notion that the *khana* which would be stupid on a week day must of necessity be lively on the Sabbath. That is not the fact; the reasoning is in error. Putting the *cuisine* out of the question, and relegating "pot luck" to the place from whence it came, which shall be nameless, there is often a tedium about Sunday dinners which is peculiarly their own. There has been no newspapers in the morning; perhaps no telegrams; and it is astonishing how dependent upon the newspapers are many of our most brilliant conversationists for their conversation. The guests, often thinking that they have had enough of religion for the day, are indisposed to touch upon serious matters, and take relief in the kind of conversation which passes as sprightly; as for example the Bagot scandal, or something more local but less edifying, such as the horse an absent friend has been "stuck" with, or a bonnet and robe another friend has had from Europe. One topic of conversation is of course inevitable—the propriety or otherwise of Sunday entertainments; but as this is usually reserved for after dinner, and is discussed altogether from one point of view in compliment to host and hostess, it cannot be said to be very inspiriting or instructive on the whole. Probably the persons who most enjoy Sunday dinners are young men and young women. Great latitude is allowed to young gentlemen in the art of making themselves agreeable to young ladies at these seventh-day entertainments, on the principle, we suppose, of the better the day the better the deed. Society feels, or affects to feel, that there cannot be much wrong in the intentions of any young man it has recognised in Church that very morning, and as for young ladies, of course they could never think of contracting a bad engagement, or doing anything contrary to their parents' wishes, while the bloom of the parson's discourse is on their fresh young minds. We should say there was more flirtation at a Sunday dinner, and after it, than there is at three week day *burra khanas*; but for the elder generation who are not mothers we are not free to confess that such dinners are always delightful. They have their drawbacks. People are notoriously argumentative on Sunday evenings. Some persons are chronically miserable. They are either thinking they have lost a day or of the busy morrow. When they wend their way homewards, early, "because you know it is Sunday," their sentiments, long suppressed, will be often heard finding vent in railings against Sunday entertainments. They dread headaches in the morning and vow there are such things as Sunday wines. They complain of unutterable weariness of mind and body, and attribute all their misfortunes to Sunday. We leave the moralist to draw his own conclusions; for our own part we object to dine out on Sunday unless the *carte* and the company are both unexceptionable.

REVIEW.

A HANDBOOK FOR REVENUE OFFICERS; by A. K. NAIRNE. 2nd edition. 1878.

EVER since this book was first published in 1872 it has been a standard work of reference in the revenue offices of this Presidency. It might be supposed, from its title, that such a recognition of its merits is all that the author could reasonably expect. Apart, however, from its strictly professional value, parts of it will be read with interest by all who are desirous of studying in detail the side of the great Indian problem of which it treats.

Owing partly to the paucity of literary and social topics in India, and more, perhaps, to the large extent to which State action has entwined itself in the social life of the country, the sayings and doings of "Government" are constantly before the public. The wider and more general questions are embodied in Acts and Codes, and thus subjected to the thorough ventilation of public discussion. There are, however, numerous cases of important detail which are best learned from peeps such as Mr. Nairne has here given into the economy of the official hive. We have here laid open before us the workings of a strong and well-intentioned Government organization dealing tentatively with the social facts, often avowedly imperfectly grasped, of an unprogressive foreign civilization. The very fact that a great part of this book has become obsolete in six years, and that the one it superseded had been useless for a nearly equal period, shows how slow and gradual must be the application of what Bagehot calls the "preservative addition" to old institutions in order that it may be assimilated by the community; and how easily an imperfect appreciation of the data before it can lead astray the legislative or authoritative action of Government. Proudhon's maxim, *administrer, c'est transiger*, is nowhere more applicable than in India, and in no part of Indian administration are the compromises so hard to adapt as in matters concerning the public revenue. There are elements in the work with which a revenue officer, particularly in rural districts, has to deal, which render the temptation to over-interference, legislative or other, especially strong. In the first place, the masses are for all practical administrative purposes totally uneducated, and thus unable to respond to the demands made upon them by circumstances for efforts towards self-development. Government has always been to them an exotic growth in which they have no share, but in which all power resides for protection or oppression. The producing-class, whose tendency to progress and innovation is abnormally weak, even for agriculturists, has found itself without the inborn energy to cope with the new state of things resulting from the rapid growth of the spirit of commercial enterprise in the large trade centres. The ryot has no journal or other means of expressing his views and wants. By the Bombay system of land tenure, the official is brought into every farmer's cottage, and to him the ryot has recourse in time of trouble. Some of the most valuable parts of the original matter in this book refer to the relations of European officials to natives; they are worth the perusal of all, containing as they do the advice and opinions of a sincere and independent worker who has found that after twenty years' labour amongst the ryots his sympathies with their aims and struggles have been strengthened by the direct intercourse on which he so strongly insists. Such intercourse, however, cannot be held in all or nearly all cases. The large establishments, inevitable under the Bombay revenue system, make the work of European officers in great measure one of testing and supervision; caste and custom have hitherto been successful in keeping out of most Government places all but members of a class which has always enjoyed social as well as ecclesiastical pre-eminence. Nothing would be more congenial to such employés than to become the sole medium of communication between Government and the people, thus securing the political importance they formerly possessed. Mr. Nairne, like most revenue officers of his experience, seems fully alive to this tendency, and warns his juniors against it most impressively. The evil, however, seems inherent in the system, and luckily can be counteracted by any officer who follows Mr. Nairne's suggestions. There is another tendency to be guarded against in these large establishments, of whatever race they are composed, and that is lest they stimulate the multiplication of departments and control. Officials, if numerous, become a class by themselves, apart from the people, with different aims and interests: sometimes with perverted views of what is essential and what subordinate, so that forms take the place of ends, and to adapt them to circumstances necessitates fresh forms and fresh establishments. The machine of State becomes of more importance than the work it turns out, and the artisans go far to realize the Erewhonian conception of man as an "affectionate (query, well-affected?) machine-tickling aphid." That this tendency is not imaginary in Bombay can be seen by looking at first the proportion of sons of Government servants to other pupils, and, again, at the number of those who pass the matriculation test compared with that of those who pursue their studies up to the degree.

So far have been briefly indicated what seem to be the grounds on which is based the paternal system of control and supervision, the details of which form a great part of the book before us. The bulk of the contents consists, of course, of the orders of Government to its subordinates, which seem to be adjudications by the higher executive authorities on doubtful or undecided points submitted by the officers in charge of departments or districts for decision. Most of these will not interest any but the professionals concerned. Others, such as some on the subject of cotton and the Licence Act, will be found new and refreshing to the public at large.

There are also given longer extracts, carefully selected and concisely rendered, from the circulars and instructions of Government on the working of Acts and other subjects of extended application. Many of these are worthy of attention at the present time. For instance, at page 226 are given the views of the Government of India on the assessment of the Income Tax, the concluding words of which are—"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon every officer employed that the object is to raise a fair amount in a manner that shall not be oppressive or vexatious to the people." The Government of Bombay thus delivers itself on the working of the Licence Act—"Government rely upon the Collectors to render these necessary inquiries as simple, as little vexatious, as little inquisitorial as possible. Minute inquiries should be avoided in the first instance." *

In the rules that follow, the dreaded "joint Hindoo family" bears itself as usual bravely in the van of "doubtful questions." The classification of prostitutes, too, appears to have given some trouble; but from one of the addenda we gather that the mystery is considered purely a mental and intellectual one, and its followers thus take rank with jugglers, tumblers, and solicitors. The fate of a sowkar who has the temerity to acquire landed property is not so certain.

The rest of the work comprises original remarks by the author, quotations from the writings or speeches of celebrated writers on Indian matters, and (what are now published for the first time in this edition) a few headings to chapters. We gather from some of these that Mr. Nairne retired from the Civil Service before he was so completely saturated with the honour of being the most obedient servant of those above him as to render himself likely to succeed to their dignities. Writing of provincial taxation, he quotes some admirable advice by Sir Thomas Munro to the effect that it is better to increase revenue by the revival of old taxes than by the introduction of new, and that nothing could be lost by so doing, as the former rulers were far too acute to have overlooked any suitable means of taxation. Mr. Nairne's remark is simply that our legislators have in general gone on a principle exactly opposed to this, by first abolishing all taxes levied by former Governments and then introducing new taxes of European origin. To this he prefixes a peculiarly applicable quotation from a well-known passage of Burke. The "moral principles" involved in the connection of Government with the liquor trade are given in *extenso*, but their force is somewhat diminished by Mr. Nairne's prefatory remark that "it is needless to say that they are not now acted upon, if ever they were." He also points out the vital taint of the Municipal Act of 1873, taken as a basis of local self-government, whereby the establishment of Municipalities and the extent of their responsibilities are made dependent solely on the will of Government. The provision, however, is not altogether without its uses. The view taken of municipal action is so consistent and appreciative that many a large village or small town can be kept in decent sanitary condition by the threat suspended over it of a prospective municipality. The chapter on sanitary matters is a new one. To show, we presume, that State action of the sort described is no European innovation, Mr. Nairne quotes a story from Mr. Spiers—"In the time of Asoka a devotee suffered dreadfully from a thorn in his foot; Asoka hearing of this reflected that a timely application of a palmful of butter might have saved a dangerous ulcer and ordered that in future medicines should be dispensed at the four gates of Patna." The remedy that suggested itself to Asoka is still a favourite one amongst the powers that be, particularly for their devotees. The only difference is, that instead of being gently rubbed in with the palm of the hand, the butter is usually paraded before the public in a lordly dish.

From the professional point of view this work thoroughly fulfils its object of systematizing the orders of Government in a form convenient for reference. It is evidently intended principally for young officers just entering upon their responsible duties, but is none the less useful to officials of every rank. In fact, the selection of "principles to be remembered" is apparently based on experience of what is most likely to be defective in men vested with much authority. The offences must exist before it is worth while to legislate against them. That Mr. Nairne's suggestions are the results of the conviction of their necessity is clear, as he further on takes the highest views of the position of a Collector, its powers and responsibilities, and deprecates any derogation from his authority as virtually the governor of the district. The rights and the wrongs of this view it is needless here to discuss. If all Collectors followed out the programme recommended by Mr. Nairne, the discussion would probably never arise except amongst those, "if ever such wight were," who prefer clock-work to liberty of action.

As regards the edition now before us, every page of which bears trace of careful revision, we have to notice, firstly, new chapters on irrigation, salt provincial taxation, famine administration and other subjects, besides great additions to the orders printed in the first edition. The appendices, too, are fuller, and, in fact, scarcely anything that is likely to be useful has been left out. As a book of reference, its convenience has been much increased by the heading of subjects in thick type, so that the order sought for can be detected at a glance down the page. The only change we are sorry to see has not been made is in the index, where the page instead of the chapter might advantageously be given. Printing errors are remarkably few and unimportant considering the short time left for correction.

On putting down the book one's first thought is that surely Mirabeau's caution is as much needed now as it was last century—*de se mettre en garde contre la fureur de gouverner, la plus funeste maladie de gouvernemens modernes*. We feel grateful for the economical spirit that ordains the distribution of ink in tin-pots (*small* tin-pots) instead of in folded sheets of paper, but we regret that legislation has not yet been called in to put a stop to an equally reprehensible Brahminical custom of spilling ink on the desk and filling the pen therefrom by process of smearage. This glaring instance of imperial waste calls urgently for reform, and we hope to see in Mr. Nairne's next edition that our suggestions have been adopted.

The time and trouble saved of exhuming references from musty and chaotic files is not the only valuable part of Mr. Nairne's legacy to his late service. He has also left the example of a loyal and true hearted officer who from the beginning to the end of his Indian career followed his own maxim of "never delegate to another what you can and ought to do yourself." His intimate knowledge of the language and habits of natives rendered his opinions too valuable to be disregarded, even when they ran counter to what appear to be the views of Government. He has retired at an age when the hard work of a successful barrister is just beginning, when a college professor is just thinking of settling down in a country living, and a merchant, perhaps, takes a partnership and begins life as an independent man. It is not likely that one of Mr. Nairne's calibre will quietly subside into the Cheltenham bore, "Half sickened of his pensioned afternoon." A man who brings the world to bear upon his Collectorate, instead of surveying the world through his district spectacles, is sure to find congenial employment when relieved of harness, and the many by whom his kindness and sympathy are remembered out here will have no need, we trust, to deplore an early end to his career of usefulness.

* We would ask the Bombay Government to confess, candidly, whether this instruction is now being carried out faithfully.—ED. B. G.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 24.

I RECEIVE daily from a very well-informed person notes of the rumours circulating and the opinions prevailing in Stamboul. My informant has the best possible opportunities for ascertaining what is going on at the Porte and the Palace. I propose now to transcribe the notes which he has given me during the last few days. On July the 21st he wrote thus—"I am assured that Italy insists on occupying Albania as soon as the Austrians enter Bosnia and the Herzegovina. It is also said in official circles that France is proposing to the Powers to occupy Crete and Syria, and that her proposal is supported by Russia, Italy, and Austria. An extraordinary Council was held yesterday at the Porte to consider a note which had been received from the Austrian Ambassador, and in which he declared that the Austrian troops would enter Bosnia without delay, and that until they had done so he would not enter into any negotiation with the Porte. The Council broke up without coming to any decision. The Porte has paid no attention to the demands of the French Ambassador with regard to Greece, and continues most actively to send troops to the disturbed districts in Epirus and Thessaly. It is believed that the Porte has determined to attack Greece. I am assured that the Italian Government has addressed a note to the Porte, declaring that it will not suffer the Greek ports to be bombarded by the Ottoman Fleet, and will even take up arms to prevent any such bombardment. The Italian Government concludes by expressing a hope that the Porte will not drive it to take such extreme measures. I am assured that Sir Henry Layard has demanded that one of the principal Ulemas be sent to Cyprus to act as Moderator and Judge of the Moslem inhabitants in all matters effecting their religion. It is said that the Mollah, Shirvani Zyadé, brother of a former Grand Vizier of that name, has been selected for this purpose. This Mollah was sent before the outbreak of the war, on a special mission to Afghanistan, and is believed to have honourably acquitted himself. Telegrams from Alexandria state that there is great excitement throughout Egypt. The partisans of Prince Halim, who are plotting for the deposition of the Khedive, are said to be the cause of the excitement in question." On the 22nd instant my informant wrote thus—"I learn from Adrianople that the Russians have now completed their defensive works and that they consider them to be impregnable. The refugees in Adrianople are well treated by the Russians, who give them all possible facilities for returning to their homes. It is rumoured this morning that France and Italy are about to form a strict alliance. Everybody fears that fresh complications are about to appear. Telegrams received in the night states that Shumla has now been occupied by eight Russian regiments. Fazli Pacha, and his Staff, and the members of the Civil Government of Shumla have arrived at Varna, on their way to Constantinople. It is expected that the evacuation of Varna will be completed in ten days. Negotiations are going on for the retirement of the Russians from their lines round Constantinople."

On the 23rd my informant wrote thus—"It is said in official circles that France and Italy will not ratify the Treaty of Berlin until they have received, as England and Austria have received, some sort of compensation for the injury done to their prospective interests. It is said that the negotiations with regard to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia have as yet had no result. The Porte, acting on the advice of Sir Henry Layard, demands that Austria, before she enters Bosnia, shall agree to defend the Sultan in Europe, as England has agreed to defend him in Asia. The Armenian Patriarch continues to receive harrowing accounts of the atrocities committed by the Kurds in Armenia, and has implored the Ambassadors to send an European Commission to Armenia. The Patriarch says that Armenian or even Turkish Commissioners would never dare to tell the truth." To-day my informant writes thus—"Yesterday Mr. Layard presented to the Porte a project for the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway, and demanded the necessary concession. I am assured that the Russian Ambassador has notified to the Porte that the Russian troops will not retire until the Treaty of Berlin has been ratified and put in force. This has produced a very painful impression. It is rumoured this morning that Italy and Austria are making great military preparations. The fear of a general war once more predominates. Russia is believed to be stirring up dissensions amongst the other Powers. I am told that the French and Italian Ambassadors will have a final interview to-day with the Grand Vizier, and will insist upon the acceptance by Turkey of the decisions of the Congress with regard to Greece. Meanwhile the Porte continues to send troops to Thessaly where fighting is going on all round Mount Pelion. The Austrian Ambassador has categorically declared that Austria will occupy Bosnia before the end of the month. An insurrection has broken out in Mitylene, and a large band of Volunteers, coming from Greece and Italy, has landed in the island. The Cretan insurrection is also largely on the increase. Upwards of five hundred Armenians, capable of bearing arms, have suddenly left Constantinople for Armenia.

If you will regard the foregoing notes in the light of "extracts from the diary of a resident in Constantinople," you will have some idea of the perplexity in which we live. Notwithstanding the belief which prevails in Europe that the labours of the Congress will result in a permanent peace, you perceive that in Stamboul we live in a continual apprehension of war. It is my belief that our apprehensions are groundless. I have thought it right to put before you a statement of the rumours and ideas which are current here, but I do not share them. It is only natural that the Turks should struggle against their fate, but that fate is inevitable, and they must accept it, and will accept it. If Italy insists on occupying Albania, if France insists on occupying Syria, the Turks will struggle, but in the end will yield. If Greece has no friends she will gain nothing from Turkey, but if she be befriended by France and Italy, or even by Italy alone, Turkey will give to Greece all that the Congress designed her to have. For the moment, however, the Congress cannot be said to have contented anybody here. The Turks come out of it with less territory than they took into it. The Bulgarians complain that their new territory has been arranged in the most arbitrary and unnatural fashion. The Armenians have been fed full of promises, but have little hope of the performance of those promises. The Greeks have at present still greater reason for discontent, for unless some European Power comes to their assistance, their patriotism and their ambition will be wholly unsatisfied.

The following comes to me from a trustworthy Greek source :—

News from Crete states that the greatest excitement prevails in the Island at the present moment. The Christians consider themselves as treated with gross injustice by the Congress in that Crete has not been annexed to Greece, as it was confidently believed would be the case. As soon as the decision arrived at in Berlin with respect to that island became known, the general assembly of the Cretans, which has the management of affairs in the insurrectionary districts, decided upon making another appeal to the Powers, and the following message was despatched to Prince Bismarck through the German Consul at Rethymno :

To his Highness Prince Bismarck, President of the Congress now held at Berlin.

The General Assembly of the Cretans expressing the just regret of the people that they have not been considered as having laid sufficient claim to liberty, most humbly begs, through your Highness, the representatives of the Great Powers now assembled in Congress, not to deny to the Cretans the realization of their most ardent hopes and desires, that is, their union with their mother country, Greece. They are ready to guarantee to their Ottoman fellow countrymen and brethren, with whom the Christians are anxious to live in perfect equality and peace, full security of life, honour, and property, a just and equal distribution of justice, equal political rights and full religious liberty. The General Assembly sincerely hopes that civilized Europe will not forget the sacrifices to which the people of Crete have submitted and the blood they have shed in order to obtain their rights to liberty. With this hope they now wait with feverish excitement for the ultimate decision of the Powers.

(Signed by the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary.)
Dated, Zizifé, July 12, 1878.

The Cretans openly state that they are determined now never to lay down their arms until they obtain their annexation to Greece.

In a correspondence from Vitolia, a district town of Macedonia, it is stated that many of the Christian inhabitants of that province, expecting no amelioration of their condition from the decisions of the Congress, are beginning to arm themselves and take refuge in the mountains, where they are forming themselves into numerous little bands and taking possession of the most advantageous position. Their object is to protect themselves and the villages from the outrages of the Bashi Bazouks, Ghees and Albanian brigands who are allowed to run through the country committing all sorts of crimes, and whom the Turkish Government seems utterly incapable of dispersing. The first of these Christian insurgent bands was formed some 20 days ago near the small town of Pisoderio at 3 hours distance from Monastir. It consisted at first of 800 men; but in order to be able to lend its aid to the surrounding villages it was divided into different small bodies of 150 and 100 each. Several companies of Turkish irregulars have been sent against them, and some engagements are reported to have taken place, but without any serious result, the insurgent bodies helping each other in case of need or retiring to their strongholds when pressed too hotly.

*** This letter was delayed in transmission.—ED. B. G.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND MR. GLADSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Peace with honour" is the cry of the Conservatives who still look upon the Earl of Beaconsfield as their champion: "peace with honour" is the motto of several of the London papers. The Berlin Convention appears to be generally approved of in England by the party who were rabid for war and by the party who did not wish to see the name of England a bye-word among the nations of Europe. England has lately so often seen other countries bullied while she has followed her selfish insular policy: she has seen treaties affecting *her* torn up and disregarded without uttering a word, so that when at last a man rises who attempts to make a stand, small wonder is it that the nation applaud him to the skies, and forget that it was in his power to have done still more for England and to have effectually stopped the machinations of Russia for years to come. But England is not a united England, and the Earl of Beaconsfield perhaps understood the country when he was satisfied with the results of the Berlin Conference: he saw that if he asked for more he might not have been supported by the country, and he would have had to give way to make room for Gladstone and his noisy followers. How different have been the lives of Gladstone and Disraeli—born within a few years of each other, the one in the lap of plenty, the other the son of a well-known author—it is hardly surprising that Gladstone first shone forth as a Tory and Disraeli as a Radical; but whilst the latter changed his opinions very quickly, the former has by slow degrees become a Radical amongst Radicals. We venture to say that if both had retained the opinions of their youth, the history of the world for the last ten years would have been entirely changed. Gladstone as a hot-headed sharp-tempered Conservative would have refused all reform: he would have been confident of the righteousness of his opinion opposed as it would have been against that of the world, and he would have created dissensions amongst his party, and his followers would now be in a most hopeless minority, whilst his opponent Disraeli as a Radical would have made a careful general and would have collected his forces to entirely smash his opponent's scattered army. But luckily for the nation, Disraeli is the head of the united Conservative party, whilst Gladstone is at present the unskilful deposed leader of a disunited crew. It is sad to see him prostituting his splendid talents and descending to such vituperation as would demean a Kenealy. Disraeli is to him worse than a red flag is to a bull; the name of his successful rival is enough to make him at once descend to language suitable to Billingsgate and to make his splendid oratory worse than futile, for all the world recognizes the fact that coarse abuse, however thickly spread, is no substitute for arguments. His temper has reduced his party from a majority to a minority, whereas Earl Beaconsfield's suave manner and diplomatic skill in seizing opportunities has made a Conservative minority a powerful and compact majority. Which of them (if they both believe in the opinions they profess to hold) is the greater statesman?

Although we are not satisfied with the results of the Conference, still we must congratulate ourselves that we had a Conservative Minister in power at this grave crisis and not a Ministry under Mr. Gladstone. Had he held the reins of office, the name of England would have been utterly degraded. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia would have been names of the past, and the man who now shudders at the English occupation of Cyprus would have seen unmoved a Mahommedan population handed over to a Russian conqueror. He would have seen the Russians approach daily nearer and nearer to our Indian possessions, and he would not have lifted a finger to prevent it. God grant that, at all events until the Eastern Question is more firmly settled, Mr. Gladstone may not again be Prime Minister! As an orator he is unequalled, as a finance minister he has no Peer; but as a Minister to rule a country with immense interests to protect, God help us from him when those interests are assailed.

G.

*** So far, there is no sign that Lord Beaconsfield has done much to protect the way to India. It will be time enough to praise him for his efforts to secure the road to India when he takes vigorous steps in Mesopotamia. Cyprus is not enough.—ED. B. G.

GUZERATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will tell me of a really good Guzerati grammar explained in English. Clarkson's and Leckie's are the only ones I have seen. In the latter, 4 or 5 present tenses are given, some of them exactly alike; and as to the number of declensions Guzerati grammarians seem to differ as much as doctors. In page 51 of Leckie's book there is this sentence given as an example of a transitive verb: હમે પુરૂષને દીઠા. I have asked two or three munshis to explain why પુરૂષ is in the accusative case, but can get no satisfactory answer. Will any one give it?

As to Guzerati writing it would be a good thing if it were made compulsory to *separate the words* as we do in English. How much more difficult English would be to natives if they had to read this kind of thing—

'Willyoudinewithustomorrow;' instead of 'Will you dine with us to-morrow'?

And when in addition to this the letters are badly formed it is a cruelty to ask Europeans to read them. It is punishing them for the faults of others who won't or can't write properly.

A. Z.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of the discussion which you have, with your usual love of fairness, allowed to be raised in your columns this week regarding the merits and demerits of the Guzerati language, some few points have been confidently asserted which no student of the language ought to allow to remain unchallenged. I refer, of course, to your review of the Guzerati translation of the Russo-Turkish war, and the reply it elicited from the translator. Anybody who has a fair knowledge of correct Guzerati,—for the indifference with which it has been treated by the masses has actually created, as it were, a distinct and incorrect form of it,—would be surprised to see the statements so boldly made with regard to the grammar and orthography of the language in his defence by the translator. It is worthy of remark that a person calling himself a public writer and naming a string of books as having been written by himself, should so far lose sight of the point he wanted to establish as to state publicly that in writing a book it was no part of his business to observe the grammatical construction of his sentences or to spell his words in accordance with the definitely laid down rules of orthography! But on points like these where his own mode of public writing is concerned, I would imitate your fine example and leave the translator of the history, Mr. Khory, to enunciate and act upon his own precious ideas.

The statements with which I think it worth while to disagree, and which I daresay scholars of the Guzerati language would like to see something spoken about, are those which call in question the completeness of the formation of the language and the perfection of its orthography. However poor the language is in its literature, it is more complete in its formation than other better known languages—a fact which requires proof when it is remembered that its alphabets and vowel combinations are identical with those of the queen of Oriental languages, Sanskrit, of which, indeed, Guzerati is a direct offspring. To assert that it is incomplete in its formation, or that its orthography is materially subject to alteration, is to suggest gross ignorance on the part of the writer of the very elements of the language. Though a numerous portion of your readers are, I suppose, not acquainted with the Guzerati language, and may not be therefore concerned in the discussion, still it would be a pity to allow such crude notions regarding one of the best vernacular languages of India to be put forth through such an influential medium as your columns. I am not in a position to judge how far the other assertions contained in Mr. Khory's letter are supportable, but those who have opportunities of keeping themselves informed regarding Guzerati publications know very well that the history of the Franco-Prussian war, which was launched under similar circumstances as those of the Turko-Russian war, and which, too, he has described himself as having been the *author* of, had to be abandoned unfinished and is at this day incomplete, and, of course, the history of the Russo-Turkish war is undertaken by a new publisher. This is a fact which is not reconcilable with the statement of success which the writer has made regarding his productions; and it certainly goes some way to prove what I believe to be the case, that the generality of Guzerati readers are not likely to care much for books, the writers of which have the poor alternative of defending their own shortcomings after the fashion of the bad carpenter of the proverb who always quarrelled with his tools. That, however, would not matter much if the struggle did not give a side-blow to poor innocent Guzerati; and since, in the present case, the use of your influential journal, which you have I believe allowed in a spirit of fairness for the purpose, might lead, as I am afraid it has led, it to be supposed that you endorse the opinions regarding the alleged defects in the language, or that its scholars have nothing to say against such opinions, I have thought it right to address you these few lines on the subject.

A LOVER OF GUZERATI.

THE barque *Madura* has been wrecked one hundred and thirty miles off Colombo. The captain and crew have arrived. No lives were lost.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO RAJCOTE.

RAJCOTE, Aug. 23.

The Governor, Sir Richard Temple, is coming here next week.

We have had plenty of rain throughout Kattywar, and on the coast line more than double the average.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CYPRUS AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Right Hon. Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, is about to proceed to Cyprus for the purpose of inspecting the Island.

Latest advices from America state that the yellow fever is raging in Louisiana State.

Consols yesterday closed at 94⅞.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

The announcement made that the Convention between Austria and Turkey had been concluded proves to have been premature. The Austrians are now objecting to the draught of Turkish troops stationed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Austrian press advocate the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE RHODOPE INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.

The Russians have attacked the insurgents in the Rhodope Mountains at Kurnusaler and Akbunar, but the insurgents maintain their positions.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers 5¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872......112

Bar Silver .... 52⅜ to ½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£ 8,200,000 Inc. £ 300,000

Bills Discounted ....£17,700,000 Dec. £1,300,000

Bullion £21,700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 23, 8-32 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hindustan from Bombay arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 21st, 10 A. M.

To-day's observations have not been received from the Punjab. The march of the barometric depression of indraught and of heavy rainfall in Upper India during the past 24 hours cannot be traced. The barometer has risen at the majority of the reporting stations. The increase of pressure exceeds one-tenth of an inch at Purneah, Dacca, and Joalpara. Pressure is very high in Bengal and Assam. To-day strong winds are reported from Delhi, Bareilly, and Colombo, elsewhere the winds are light. There is feeble cyclonic motion to-day in Southern Bengal and Orissa, about the area of slight barometric depression off the coast of Orissa. Extent and intensity of rainfall in Upper India is indicated by the following returns—Roorkee 3 inches, Meerut 15 tenths, Delhi 35 tenths, Mussoorie 23 tenths. Moderate rain, averaging 3 to 5 tenths probably, has fallen over the Central districts of the N.-W. Provinces. There is a break in the rains in Behar, Bengal, Central Provinces, Western India, and the Deccan. The excessive amount of 52 tenths was registered at Bangalore to-day.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 23.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S.; thermometer max. 81; min. 77; W. B. 72; barometer 29.71. Fall of rain 1 inch 50 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery: wind W. S. W. 5; thermometer 80·5; barometer 29·794. Fall of rain 2 inches 98 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 29 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	84 0	93 45	91 64
August 22 Thursday..............	0 91	......	......
23 Friday..................	......	1 62	1 10
Total..............	84 91	95 7	92 74
Fall up to 22nd August 1877...	49 12	......	......
„ „ 23rd „ „ ...	...	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

HINGOLEE, August 19.—We are having too much rain, and the young crops are suffering. Thirty inches have been gauged to date, and we have yet another month of the monsoon. The average rainfall for the season is thirty-six inches. No rain of any consequence has fallen for the past four years, so it seems that we are getting the balance now.

AURUNGABAD, August 20.—There is a slight break in the weather for the past two days, although we get occasional showers of rain in the afternoons. The crops are looking healthy, but should more rain fall just now great damage is expected.

JAULNA, August 20.—The rain has fortunately ceased a little, for we have had too much. It would be an immense benefit if it kept off for a fortnight.

NANDGAON, August 21.—Any quantity of rain this year, which makes up for the shortness of past years. It would be a blessing to have sunshiny days now. Owing to the great downpour of rain at Tharoda and in the districts, the road from hence to Aurungabad is abominable.

TOKA, (Nuggur Road,) August 19.—The Godavery has nearly overflowed several times this monsoon, which has not been seen for the past two years. Rain is falling here in copious showers daily.

PYTUN, August 18.—The crops are looking first rate; very heavy showers of rain have been experienced this year; the quantity that has fallen exceeds the past two years' fall; sunshiny days are much wanted.

THE rainfall in Kurrachee up to the 19th inst. has been 21 inches 28 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand......		1s. 7 31-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 13-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 9-32d. to 1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
France,	3 „ „	2·13.	„

THE Cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsees will not be continued to-day on account of the heavy rain and consequent wet state of the ground.

THE Honorable Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., has been appointed to hear appeals against the decisions of Mr. Pundit in matters relating to the imposition of the Licence Tax. We are glad to hear of this appointment, as much of the annoyance that is at present occasioned by the Assistant Collector's assessments will no doubt be allayed by the experience which Mr Dosabhoy will bring to bear on the business.

MAJOR HUMFREY, of Jacob's Rifles, who has been in Kurrachee lately on privilege leave, has been directed to return to Jacobabad to take command of Major Sandeman's escort through Beloochistan, visiting probably Quettah and the Khan of Khelat.

THE Dacca paper announces that Mr. M. B. Rochfort, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, has a very serious charge pending against him. His accuser is a convict sentenced by the Sessions Judge to a term of imprisonment with hard labour.

THE *Madras Times*—We learn that a committee, consisting of Colonel Hankin, Superintendent of Pensions, President, Colonel Cochrane, Commandant 43rd Foot, and two other officers, will assemble to report on the present condition of the European Pensioners in the Madras Presidency, and the means to be adopted for ameliorating their condition. We hear that several letters had been received by Sir Nelville Chamberlain setting forth the impoverished and destitute state of the majority of pensioners in Tripasore and other parts, and Sir Neville Chamberlain in consequence addressed the Government on the matter and devised certain plans for improving their condition; of which representation the committee referred to is the outcome. The principal proposal of Sir Neville is to offer inducements to pensioners living in isolated places to come to either Poonamallee or Palavaram, thus making it feasible with them to contend against the difficulties and disadvantages they labour under at present.

THE *Statesman*—We observe that a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, referring to our recent notes in which we remarked upon the preference shown by the natives of this country for the coarser millets, even though they are at the same time dearer and less nutritious than wheat, gives an unhesitating explanation of the fact which had struck us as singular. He says the reason of the preference is, that the natives find wheat indigestible unless accompanied by so much ghee and dhall as to make the cost more than that of the millets. We note the explanation and await further information on the subject. Wheat is so much the cheaper grain at present, that even with ghee and dhall we imagine it might be eaten at least as economically as the millets at present prices, and the nourishing qualities of such food would certainly be immensely greater than of the millets. Habit has perhaps as much to do with the preference as anything. Habit creates preferences on the part of both palate and stomach, which are not easily overcome, especially among a people little addicted to change in such matters. It also creates a demand for a certain quantity of food, which is not appeased by the knowledge that a smaller quantity of a new kind of food contains a sufficiency of nourishment. There are multitudes of untravelled Scotchmen who, if they were compelled to use wheat for oats, would consider themselves as badly off as the Hebrews when they loathed the light food of the desert and sighed for the Egyptian fleshpots. Habit, life-long and hereditary, becomes a very strong prejudice which may not be easily overcome even by hunger.

THE *Saturday Review*—For Lord Cranbrook personally nothing could have been more fortunate than that the consideration of the Vernacular Press Act should have been the first task he had to perform on entering office. He had an opportunity of immediately applying that English way of looking at things on which he sets such store. He struck out of the Act without hesitation the whole institution of the Censorship, which of all the provisions of the Act was the most un-English; and although he left the rest of the Act standing, its sting is taken out of it, for under the arrangements now in force no proceedings can be taken except with the sanction of the Viceroy, who will immediately have to submit his decision to the review of a superior with English notions as to how a Press Act should be made to work. In itself the Act is open to the strongest objections, for it gives a most oppressive power to the Executive; but there is no reason to fear that in practice there will be any oppression at all. As Mr. Gladstone and every Liberal statesman could not but approve of the course taken by Lord Cranbrook, and as Lord Lytton has been nothing more than foolish in judgment, and certainly does not deserve to be recalled for passing an Act which, if better shaped, would have been capable of justification, it was difficult to see what vote the House could have been asked to pass which would not have been too much of a censure on the Home Government, which did not deserve censure at all, and on Lord Lytton, who merely required a warning that English ideas must not be too much disregarded in the administration of India. Mr. Gladstone thought that the object might be attained by simply asking that all that was done under the Act should be reported on, and the reports laid before Parliament. His speech was studiously moderate; and Sir Stafford Northcote was properly anxious to avoid a division, for there was really no serious difference of opinion, the Act having been attacked on the Conservative as much as the Liberal side of the House, and defended with scarcely a pretence of energy by the Government. But if a division was to be taken in order that the House might show its opinion as to its provisions in themselves, although satisfied that they will do no harm under Lord Cranbrook's control, this division might also be equally well looked on as a censure on Lord Lytton, and was therefore naturally resisted by the Government. But the Government owned that they were very glad that the discussion had taken place, and it is obvious that it must have a salutary effect in India. Lord Cranbrook above all men must have been pleased with it, for it showed that India awakens some of that interest which he is so anxious to quicken, and that Parliament is ready when called upon to apply to India that influence of English views on great political questions which he is so anxious to strengthen.

THE *Englishman*—We have before us, in the shape of a Blue Book, a collection of reports and correspondence respecting the late trials of the cinchona febrifuge which is manufactured for the Government at Darjiling, and which it is proposed to substitute for quinine to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the annual indent. In spite of an amount of disagreement which, if the differences of doctors were not notorious, would be astonishing, there can be no reasonable doubt that in all ordinary cases of intermittent fever the febrifuge may take the place of quinine with great economy and without prejudice to the patient. Quantity for quantity, it is probably somewhat inferior to quinine as an antiperiodic, and no doubt it has been found in many cases to produce gastric irritation and nausea. There is good reason, however, to think that the latter drawback is due to indiscretions in the mode of exhibition of the drug which need only to be pointed out to be remedied, and that, when judiciously administered, it is no more liable to produce inconvenience than quinine itself. It is impossible to resist the favourable evidence of Dr. Odevaine's experience, which, extending as it does to no less than one hundred cases, may fairly be taken as conclusive. All the cases were cured, the average time occupied in the process being 5·55 days, and the average quantity of the febrifuge administered 36·59 grains, while in only one of the cases was it found necessary to substitute quinine.

THE *Pioneer*—The shoals of dead fish that have been floating down the Ganges and Jumna have greatly puzzled fishermen, opinions being divided as to the cause of so unusual an occurrence. A correspondent ingeniously suggests that the swarms of locusts which crossed the North-West Provinces some time ago may be answerable for the destruction of the fish. He instances the case of Naini Tal in 1863 or 1864, when a flight of locusts fell upon the lake. For several days after many dead fish floated to the surface, and it was found that they had gorged themselves with the insects and had died miserably. Such a theory would scarcely apply to the two large rivers in which the destruction has taken place this year, as it is clearly established that the fish at first tried to leap out of the water, and were apparently escaping from some danger directly pursuing them. Large and small alike died, and those who have seen the enormous bodies floating down the Jumna and polluting its current, are quite at a loss to account for the phenomenon. If the water was poisoned by any mineral deposit being washed down by the rains, or by being saturated with lime from its tributaries—another suggestion—it would be worth while to trace the matter to its source. Much disease, it is said, has been caused by natives eating the half rotten fish they picked up on the river banks.

RELIEFS OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT TROOPS.

THE following movements of the Hyderabad Contingent Troops will take place in November. The eight mounted corps (4 Cavalry and 4 Batteries) will not, it is said, shift this year:—

Commandants.	From	To
1st Infy...Col. Lilly............	Lingasoogur.	Stand Fast.
2nd „ ...Col. C. Gordon...	Jaulna	Ellichpore.
3rd „ ...Col. MacQuoid...	Bolarum.....	Stand Fast.
4th „ ...Col. Pedler	Hingolee ...	Jaulna.
5th „ Col. Turton, S.C Col. Shaw, Offg.	Aurungabad,	Hingolee.
6th „ Col. Justice, Offg. Col. Dun, S.C.	Ellichpore...	Aurungabad.

The 1st and 3rd Infantry H. C. moved last year from Bolarum to Lingasoogur, and *vice versa*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O Company's s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. D Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails, and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON—Mr Dickson, Sergt Swanson and wife, Mr J R Hurdell, and Mr W A Smith.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G Gregory.

A DISTRICT Judge in Ceylon, whose eccentricities are a never-failing source of amusement to the local papers, remarked during the course of a recent criminal trial:—"There is no man in the island who has had more experience of criminal law, criminal statistics, and criminals, than myself; and I ought to be listened to with respect and with reverence when I state my view on the subject as I now do in public." It was subsequently proposed and carried *nem. con.* by some local wags, that the title "Your Honor" should be dropped, and that the learned judge should thenceforward be addressed as "Your Reverence."

COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through your journal to make a few remarks on "Z's" letter of this morning. He is quite right in saying the piece of ground lying opposite some of the best bungalows in Middle Colaba is a nuisance to the inhabitants and a disgrace to the Municipality; it is certainly, but he is quite wrong in supposing that the Municipality has only to be applied to for the evil to be remedied or removed. He certainly gives the Municipality credit for more consideration towards Colaba than it (the Municipality) deserves. Mr. Pedder was asked over and over again to remove the stones and stone breakers. The answer he returned was, "that that piece of ground always had been the Municipal stone depot, consequently must remain so," forgetting this is the age for improvements and progress. Then it was suggested to him by one resident that he should not only remove the stones, but make the square into a garden. This he wrote "I do *not* intend to do;" but to give Mr. Pedder his due, he did after repeated applications from me give orders that the piece of land immediately outside my bungalow between the two roads should be raised somewhat, and filled up, but the Parsee contractor to whom the work was given did it so badly that in six months the place was worse than before. This work was badly done because the Municipality did not feel sufficient interest in the work to see that their orders were carried out properly, but Mr. Pedder ordered the work to be done simply to oblige a somewhat inconveniently persistent petitioner. The Colaba people have other grievances also, but Colaba is not kindly treated by the Municipality at the present moment when Bombay is deluged with water, and the danger is to have too much. We Colaba residents only get it turned on between 10 and 11 p.m., so necessitating some one to sit up all night to mind the taps and tubs, and consequently a waste of water.

Colaba, Aug. 20. X. Y. Z.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 19.

HAVING travelled along the G. I. P. line from Poona to this place, where I break my journey, I drop you a line or two regarding what I have seen. The fall of rain seems to be plentiful throughout, and some parts of the country are covered with sheets of water, which, I think, will be found injurious to the crops. Notwithstanding this copious downpour, people complain that the food grains continue to sell high. Misery and starvation are making stealthy marches.

I broke my journey for a day at Nassik. The railway station is on dry land, but the country round about is submerged. The tonga ponies must find it hard work just now, plodding in mud almost up to their girths.

The garden at the railway station is tidily kept; I think with some attention and a small outlay in the purchase of wire flower stands and pots these stations may be made to look neat and pretty. I noted some attempt was made at Munmar, Burhanpur, Khundwa, Sohagpur, and Gaderwada, but none could compare to the one at Nursinghpur; it is a splendid garden, well kept up, and the show on the stands was excellent.

The refreshment rooms at some stations want looking to, especially the one at Sohagpur. The one at Khundwa is all that could be desired. On the whole, I was well satisfied with the management of the G. I. P. Railway and trust my trip on to Calcutta will be as pleasant.

RAJKOTE, Aug. 16.

THE propitious reappearance of Phœbus, after a somewhat protracted and dreary absence, has tended to banish from the cultivators' thoughts all evil forebodings of languishing crops from excessive moisture, and cheered his heart in anticipation of a bountiful harvest. The break in the weather will also enable the houseless poor to rebuild, and the *thurkaree* seller to resow the vegetable plantations devastated by floods. The registered fall to date is 33 inches.

The usual monotony of this latitude during the week has been relieved by a sober round of gaieties and open-air amusements. The "season" opened with a dinner and a trip "on the light fantastic toe," to which ample justice was done by the select circle. The "Christy Minstrels" was a real treat, and the disguise of the "niggers" so perfect, that even the "better halves" present could not tell who's who. What with crickets, rackets, badmintons, and other *tons*, these festivities vividly recal to mind the Andersonian reunions and the days of Auld Lang Syne. The week's festive scenes will close with a "ball and dance" at the vice-regal seat.

The acting Political Agent, having received an anonymous letter charging some of our jail understrappers with "itchy palms" at the expense of moneyed prisoners, relegated enquiry to the magistrate, who is said to have made a report. Suffice it to say that a high political authority had heard rumours of this jail game, and is convinced there can be no smoke without fire.

On the 2nd instant Mr. John Z. Hewett, a member of the local bar, paid the debt of Nature. During his lifetime he was directly or indirectly connected with the Bombay broadsheets. Though he has gone over to the great majority he will long live in the memory of the many friends who mourn his loss.

BARODA, Aug. 20.

THE rain is making a bumper return for last year's drought, and since my last letter we had in one night quite a deluge, accompanied with strong wind. The following day the river and its feeders nearly overflowed their banks again, but by evening the water began to recede. Again, on account of the few hours heavy rain we had the night before last, the river and all the *nullas* have swollen very high, and last night it came down heavily, so I am afraid that we may have another flood. This time it will be attended with enormous loss to the poor, for it would dispossess them of what little they had left. I am an old inhabitant of this place and I don't remember seeing before such heavy rain within the last twenty-five years. Grain has risen in price again, the reason assigned for this being that the importation of stocks is prevented by the recent heavy rains.

I am just told that the river is rising very rapidly, and there is about three feet of water on either side of the stone bridge, so that communication between camp and city will soon be stopped.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Aug. 16.

THERE is every prospect that a bountiful harvest will be reaped this year in this province. The crops are looking splendid, although the koonbis complain of too much rain. The only district that is backward is Woon. Grass is very plentiful, so that owners of cattle will not now be anxious to part with them. The public health, however, is very unsatisfactory, and well may it be said that the Berars are sickly. The Sanitary Commissionership, as I mentioned some months ago and before Dr. Eves took charge, is to be given to Dr. Law, who has accepted the coveted post. Dr. Law is on furlough, but his return is shortly expected. Dr. Eves will revert to the military branch, though this is considered by some as unfair. Dr. Law may be called an outsider, although he did officiate some time as Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Eves an insider; however, all's well that ends well.

The two State railways—Oomrawuttee and Kangaon—being so short, it is expected that Government will not work them. References are being made, I hear, to permit the G. I. P. R. Company to continue working them. They would never pay under Government management.

Surgeon Brown, M.D., 3rd Infantry, H. C., from Bolarum, has taken medical charge of the 6th Infantry H.C., at Ellichpoor. Lieutenant Orr, B.S.C., (H. M.'s 1-14th Foot), has taken up his appointment as officiating Wing Officer of the 3rd Infantry, H. C., Bolarum. Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, H. M.'s 51st Foot, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer 5th Infantry, H. C., on probation. Lieutenant F. D. Welchman has been appointed *pro tem* officiating Adjutant 1st Infantry, H. C., to the 3rd Infantry, H. C., as Wing Commander, during Captain Johnstone's absence.

The export of cotton still continues from this province. From the 8th June to 6th July last there were 10,383 bales exported, or an average of 358 bales of 400 lbs. each daily. The total exports to the above period amounts to 3,55,955 bales, of which Bombay received 3,54,916 bales, the balance of 1,039 bales being sent as follows:—to the N. W. Provinces 650, to Bengal 116, and to Khandeish 273 bales. Cotton sowing in all the six districts has been completed.

The statistics of the mortuary and birthregister in this province for May last are astounding. Let us hope that the following figures are incorrect; if they are not, at this rate of mortality Berar will not have a soul left five years hence out of the 2,184,945 population. Here are the figures:—

Total Deaths in May 14,691

„ Births „ „ 6,116

Deaths in excess of births 8,575

The following are the diseases which caused this mortality:—

Fever	7,651	Wounding	3
Small Pox	1,315	Accidental	75
Cholera	2,208	Snake-bites	9
Bowel complaints......	1,510	Other causes............	1,913
Suicides	7		
		Total..............	14,691

The deaths were 7,811 males and 6,880 females, against 6,116 births, 3,253 males and 2,863 females.

It has now been definitely settled that the Cavalry, H. C., and the Artillery, H. C., are not to move this year. The four infantry regiments—two moved last year—that did not shift stations then are to do so this year in November and December.

I may announce on the best authority that in a month or so the reorganisation of every office establishment, troops, &c., in H. H. Nizam's service, now being overhauled by a committee, will take place. It is high time, for the P. W. D. is a public waste department. The other departments are no better, but I hope the new Revenue Survey Department will not sink to their level. Imagine Rs. 200 salary being given to "learners!" No mistake, the Nizam is *ma bap* to all.

The commandants of the Artillery, H. C., are in charge of the Ordnance depots, and having such a responsible department to look after, the remuneration they receive for it is *nil*. Is this right?

A CLERGYMAN of a church in Rossshire called upon his congregation a Sunday or two ago to join in the following prayer:—"We pray for our aristocracy; give them some education in their low and degenerate condition, that they may have some common sense to guide them to do some good, which is much needed in this country and this poor Highlands. We hear so much of alarms of war, and of the cruel slaughter of men and horses, caused by those who govern this country, who are only cowards, designing, truckling sneakers and poltroons; sweep them all away with the bosom of destruction, and put men in their place who will do good to this poor Highlands, and give us peace and prosperity and happiness, for which we can give glory to God, as was done in the prophetic ages."

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME to be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Bombay N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

March..............	The Tar's Farewell..............	Kappey.
Quadrille	Fantasca..............................	Hertel.
Selection	Reminiscences of..................	Rossini.
Valse	Die Osmanen.......................	Lanner.
Cavatina et Scena..	Op. Fausta	Donizetti.
Polka	Aus Freundschaft	Liebig.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Zanzibar, and Mozambique, per extra steamer Punjaub, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 26th inst. at 10 a. m.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Cruickshank Road on view of the body of a Portuguese man, name unknown, who was found drowned in one of the wells on the Esplanade. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo named Babajee Rowjee, suffering from rheumatic fever, attempted to drown himself on Thursday last by jumping into the Dhobie Talao Tank. He was fortunately rescued in time and sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A THIEF.—Suckoo, woman, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on four separate charges of theft of property, consisting of copper pots, wearing apparel, &c., belonging to four different parties. She was sentenced to a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment upon each charge.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Murray, a seaman of the British ship Yarkand, was yesterday sentenced to five weeks' hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Henry Tomkins, an able seaman of the British ship County of Peebles, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. C. P. Cooper of committing an assault against the person of Mr. Gray, the chief officer of that vessel. He was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—A noted character named Hoonea Gungajee was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the premises of the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills without any reasonable excuse. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue on view of the body of Succaram Tatia. Deceased was a cart driver, and while seated underneath the back part of a cart laden with stones, but to which no bullocks were yoked, the cart suddenly tilted up and jammed the deceased to the ground. On being extricated he was insensible and bleeding from the nose and ears. He was removed to the Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital, but expired on the road. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally jammed under a bullock cart."

THE SICK NIGHTINGALE.—To-night the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club produce for the first time at the Elphinstone Theatre a new comic opera entitled, the "Sick Nightingale," with an amusing farce, "Dada Kaka." The opening night will bring, no doubt, a crowded house, which will afford encouragement to the amateurs in their efforts.

THE first effective step in the annexation of Sind to the Punjab has been taken. The Revd. S. Stead, Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, has officially informed the clergy in Sind that "the Chaplains of the Bombay Presidency now serving in Sindh are in spiritual matters under the authority of the Bishop of Lahore," and that the control of contingent bills and Church and Cemetery establishments is now invested in the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Lahore. The date of this official communication is the 3rd of August; it effectually separates Sindh from the diocese of Bombay and places it under that of Lahore. The annexation of the province of Sindh cannot be far distant. Every one in the province will be glad when the annexation is completed. Why there is any hesitation now is not apparent, but no one, we believe, in Sindh is able to explain the cause of delay. We hear that the Joint Chaplaincy of Kurrachee has been offered to one of the Chaplains in the new Diocese of Lahore, to which we are now ecclesiastically attached. —*Beacon.*

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, having prepared the draft of a bill to regulate the labour of persons employed in the mills and factories of the Presidency of Bombay, presented it to the Bombay Government by which it was forwarded to the Supreme Government, the local Governments not having the power to legislate in the matter. The Bombay Government could not, however, report to the Government of India that a case had been made out for the passing of such a bill. The hours of work in the mills of Bombay vary, according to the season, from eleven hours to thirteen. The bill proposes that they be limited to eleven hours for adult males, ten for adult females, nine for boys and girls between 8 and 14 years of age, including one hour for meals, with one day of rest in every seven. These restrictions would still leave longer periods than those provided for in English Factory laws. We are sorry that our Government did not recommend some legislation of this kind. Some action of the kind is urgently needed. The periods of labor are too long for this climate. Many of the operatives have to walk a mile or two, going to the place of work and returning from it. Especially is the strain upon the children severe. It is a question whether such young children should be allowed to slave in these mills at all. It looks like a stigma on the age we live in that children should be made to do work that properly belongs to adults. At a recent meeting of the Trades Unions of Chicago one of the speakers made the following statements: "There were children in Massachusetts factories—children no higher than the low railing before him—working for 15, 18, 20 cents a day. What the Trades-Unions of America ought to do was to insist on the non-employment of children. The capitalists in New England were systematically supplanting the labor of the men by the labor of their wives and daughters. They were taking children of six and seven years of age and putting them in competition with their fathers for a living. In Massachusetts, and probably here, too, they were systematically weeding out the men. In the clothing departments of New England factories, if a man applied for work he was told there was none for him, but if he would stay at home and rock the babies, they would employ his wife. What was the reason of all this? Because hitherto they could get working-women cheaper than men, and because the women were unorganized and more manageable. He understood there were women working in clothing departments in Chicago to-day for 1·50 dollars and 2 dollars a week. Where was the Republic to land when the sisters, daughters, and mothers had to work for less than would pay their board, and in competition with the men, at that?"—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 17th August 1878 was 3,47,045 maunds, and in money Rs. 3,19,889. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 17th Aug. 1878.	Week ending 18th Aug. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 11,241	Mds 1,873	Mds 9,368	...
Amount	Rs. 10,402	Rs. 1,792	Rs. 8,610	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,07,092	Mds 4,00,978	...	Mds 2,93,886
Amount	Rs. 66,923	Rs. 3,25,094	...	Rs. 2,58,171
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 16,943	Mds 76,030	...	Mds 59,087
Amount.......	Rs. 9,023	Rs. 63,698	...	Rs. 54,675
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 3,578	Mds 7,461	...	Mds 3,883
Amount......	Rs. 1,880	Rs. 4,111	...	Rs. 2,231
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,206	Mds 103	Mds 1,103	...
Amount......	Rs. 4,187	Rs. 312	Rs. 3,875	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 6,043	Mds. 3,662	Mds 2,381	...
Amount	Rs. 9,173	Rs. 8,102	Rs. 1,071	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight......	Mds. 93,414	Mds 96,455	...	Mds 3,041
Amount	Rs. 62,923	Rs. 81,291	...	Rs. 18,368
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,39,517	Mds 5,86,562	...	Mds 3,47,045
Amount	Rs. 1,64,511	Rs. 4,84,400	...	Rs. 3,19,889

DIVINE SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

MINISTER, REV. ALBERT YOUNG.

Divine Services on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.; on Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, 11 a. m. and 6 p. m: on Sunday; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·678
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·928
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·0
General Direction of Wind ...S, SSW, SW, WSW, WNW, N, NNE, ESE, N·	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	257
Fall of Rain	0·91
Total fall during the month	16·70
„ „ year	84·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd Aug...	1·16

FULL reports of the proceedings of the great adultery case, published in pamphlet form, are being sold by more than one enterprising publisher. We hear these pamphlets are commanding an enormous sale. Somebody at Bhowanipore has had the impudence to publish bodily our report without a single word of acknowledgment. We should like to know the name of the delinquent.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving, Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, 70, Bazar Gate, Fort, on Thursday, the 22nd August 1878. Mr. Pandoorang Ragoba, chairman of the board of directors, having taken the chair, Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, when the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Pandoorang Ragoba, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, "that the directors' report and audited balance sheet, and abstract of profit and loss account, for the year ending 30th June 1878, now read, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Proposed Mr. Goverdhandas Valabhdas, seconded by Mr. Thackersey Raojee, "that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 30th June 1878 be declared payable on and after Saturday, the 24th August 1878, to those shareholders, whose names appear on the register this day, on production of share certificates."

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachand, seconded by Mr. Prabhooram Jeewunram, "that Cursondas Valabhdas, Esq., and Lakhmidas Khimji, Esq, who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected director of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Shamjee Ladha, seconded by Mr. Gokaldas Damodar, "that Messrs. Gangadas Kishoredas and Pestonjee Merwanjee Narialwalla be and are herebye appointed auditors of the company for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each."

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachand, seconded by Mr. Chatrabhooj Gowundjee, "that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the directors and agents of the company for their good and efficient management of the Company's affairs."

Proposed by Mr. Prabhooram Jeewunram, seconded by Mr. Moosakhan Ebrahim, "that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 12th 19 feet 3½ inches, last year 15 feet 2 inches. Rain—Jerruck 2·35, Kotri 6·25, Sehwan 3·87, Bula Khan 13·44, Mirpur Batoro 3·87, Keti 12·76, Kurrachee 4·55 up to Sunday; heavy rain since yesterday; Manjhand 8·16. Damage by locusts in taluka Tatta. Floods at Johi, Sehwan, and Tatta; crops damaged.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Hail in Labdaria taluka; rain on 11th and 12th. Kharif crops same as before. Locusts in 9 talukas. Jowari damaged by worms in two talukas.

Hyderabad.—River yesterday 1 inch below maximum of 1874 and 56·85 inches higher than on same date last year. Rain general; daily fall at Hyderabad 2·2. Crops damaged by floods in Kandiaro, Moro, Sakrand, Shahadadpur, Hala, Guni, and Tando-bago; canals breached in four talukas; several villages destroyed by flood in Kandiaro taluka. Locusts in eight talukas; damage done in six. Sky cloudy but fine.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 2·95; light clouds about. Kharif crops on Desert Canal destroyed by submersion and force of water tearing up jowari plants; Begari fine standing crops destroyed by submersion.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 6·86; total 30·77. Young crops suffered in Dhandhuka, Dholka, and Viramgam owing to excessive fall; break needed.

Panch Mahals.—No break yet; great injury to dry crops apprehended from excessive moisture.

Kaira.—Rain 544; total 29·94. Crops damaged in some places by excessive fall, but prospects still good; fine weather much wanted.

Broach.—Rain 6·56; total 43·64. Cotton, jowar, and bajri crops suffered from continuous fall; unless weather clears up within a week these crops will totally fail.

Surat.—Rain 6·61; total 51·67. All crops except rice seriously suffered from excessive rain in almost all talukas: in places new seed will be sown when there is break, which is much needed.

Khandesh.—Maximum rain from 1st June to 12th instant 34 inches, minimum 14; information from western district not received owing to floods; excessive fall during week; crops will certainly be damaged unless rain ceases.

Nasik.—Incessant rain, crops suffering in consequence.

Tanna.—Rain 5·31; total 102·67. Transplantation of kharif almost completed.

Kolaba—(Report for week ending 12th instant).—Rain at Alibag 10·40; total 99·66. Transplantation completed.

Ratnagiri—(Report for week ending 6th instant).—Rain 18·83; total 95·74; fall general. Transplantation completed.

Poona.—Rain general; maximum Mawal 9·50; minimum Bhimthadi ·46; break much needed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Akola 2·34, Sangamner 1·86, Sheogaon 1·11; in other talukas 16 to 95 cents. Sowing nearly completed; crops in good condition.

Sholapur.—Rain 5·76; total 26·74. Young crops good.

Satara.—Rain 4·79; total 25·29; fall slightly excessive in some talukas. Crops generally good.

Kaladgi.—Rain general; minimum ·20 in Muddebihal; maximum 2·95 in Indi. Crops continue generally good.

Belgaum.—Rain 3·56; total 33·59. Crops well.

Dharwar.—Rain 2·88; fall general. Early crops good. Fever decreasing; cholera in two talukas.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 29·46; total 123·56. Crops good.

Rajkot.—Rain 4·92; total 32·55. Weather wet. Cholera continues, otherwise public health good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3·65; total 16·28. Crops in some places suffering from heavy rain.

Baroda.—Rain 8·07; total 54·39. Cotton crops slightly damaged by excessive fall.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain and floods in Sind have done damage to crops in all districts. Complaints of damage from excessive rain in Gujerat districts, Khandesh, and Nasik. In all other districts of Deccan and Southern Maratha country rain plentiful and crops flourishing. Rainy weather continues in Bombay, but with less violence.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DEATH KNELL TO REMISSIONS.

IT has been a common practice of late years for Government and official contractors, who either have sustained a loss, or fancied they have, to apply for remission of their contracts, and in a good many instances Government has been kind enough to accede to their request. We are glad to see that Mr. Gordon has set himself against the practice, and is determined to keep contractors to their bargain. We will give an instance. Some time ago the President of the Municipality submitted an extract from the proceedings of the Board which recommended that the octroi contractor, having suffered a heavy loss on account of the famine of 1877-78, should have a remission of a certain sum of a money. To this Mr. Gordon objected, and we think most properly. He believed that the practice was bad, and led, as he pointed out, to great evil, both to the State and to the contractors. The former has to lose a large sum of money, while the latter become reckless, and do not care in the least what sums they offer in order to obtain contracts, for they believe that if they lose by the undertaking Government will grant a remission. In fact it is with the contractors a kind of gambling in which they are bound to be the gainers; they might make use of the old saying—"heads we win, tails you lose." They risk nothing, and as the Chief Commissioner says, they do not care what they offer.

With regard to the octroi contract those who had it were bound for three years. It is true that they lost during the last year, but what did they gain during the other two? If the money gained had been spread over the three years would the contractors have been losers by their bargain? The letter from the Secretary to Government says—"The Chief Commissioner does not learn that any scrutiny has been made by the Board into the profits and losses on the business of the contractors in the years prior to 1877-78, and the contractors are discreetly silent on the subject." Of course they are. It would not do for Government contractors to tell what they made during the years of plenty; they are quite satisfied with showing their losses and moveing all the powers that be to get let off so many thousands. They ought to be made to understand that taking a contract is something like taking a wife—"for better, for worse"—and that the good should be set against the bad. A contract is a speculation, and if a man enters into a speculation he is expected to stand by the losses that may be incurred. Goods may be ordered out from England, and they may cause a loss to the person who orders them; but he has to pay for them all the same. It would be of no use for him to plead that he could not sell his goods at a profit; the answer would be that he ordered them, and the full price must be paid. In speculation there must be risk, and therefore a contractor cannot hope to escape. It is true that the local Government set the Municipality the example of remitting part of the money paid for contracts, and notably in the case of the Abkarry contract of the Nundidroog Division wherein a very large sum of money was remitted to contractor Mullapah Chetty, only a short time ago. But two wrongs never made a right, and we are glad that the Chief Commissioner has inaugurated a new order of things, and we trust that what he has now laid down will be strictly adhered to in the future. This decision will have a very good effect upon the contractors; they will think well upon the subject before they tender, for they will know that when they have made a bargain they will have to keep to the terms. Recklessness will receive a blow, and a more wholesome state of things will prevail.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE injured husband in the late adultery case of Bose *vs.* Bose, it is said, re-married last Saturday.

WE are glad to learn that sickness has quite disappeared from the 89th. The company of that Regiment that was encamped has been removed into barracks; but the restriction about the men coming into town is still in force.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE Massoorie correspondent of the Agra paper writes—"You have doubtless heard of the missing link? It has at last been discovered, and can be seen here in the human form as a photo sent up from Calcutta of a Bengalee child, and which was recently taken. The candle appendage is quite apparent, being in length about 6 inches. These photos can be had here at one rupee each, a great curio."

THAT few things come amiss to the Burman, as edibles, we all know. We have seen them eat the body (rejecting only head and shoulders) of a large cobra, and the other day our reporter saw near the Burmese burial-ground a crowd collected, and being curious looked on, and found a dog being rapidly hacked to pieces, and the mob scrambling for the morsels to take home to fry and eat. This dog had been rabid and bitten several persons, some of whom had died. It was eventually chased, clubbed to death, and disposed of as we have represented; the Burmese believing that the partaking would render them hydrophobia-proof for ever after.—*Rangoon Times.*

PRIVATE Mahomed of the 1st Belooch Regt. was arraigned before a general Court Martial at Hydrabad Sind, for having committed an assault on Lieut. J. H. Makenzie by presenting at him a rifle loaded with ball ammunition, repeating the same to Lieut. A. J. Sinclair, and firing a loaded rifle at Havildar Auab Khan of the same Regt. on the 13th July. The Court having found him guilty of the three charges, he was sentenced to suffer transportation for the term of seven years which was confirmed by H. E. the Commander in-Chief who commented upon the leniency of the term awarded, as the offence of discharging a loaded rifle at a fellow-creature is considered a very grave one in the army.

A YOUNG LADY not long ago advertised for a situation as a governess. Here is one of the replies she got:—"Respected Mrs. or Miss,—I think I sawed the advertisements of yourself in the Calcutta paper to-day. I have nine children and one wife, and I want one girl to look after them and to teach the young ideas to speak the English language. I will give you home (one room down stairs) and eight rupees pay and food with the child, which will be good curry and bhat every day, my childs being Bengalee, could not speak the English to you will not have much trouble? Can you perform the music on piano I would like the young ladys to learn play like European Lady.—I shall be your respected friend and wellwisher."

PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE IN KURRACHEE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

WE have received a long communication from one of the leading Roman Catholics of the station which, true as we have ascertained it to be, we cannot print *in extenso*, as possibly we might subject ourselves to an action for libel. We think, however, that the statement of the main facts is needed, as the Roman Catholic Chaplain here is a Government servant, as well as subordinate to his spiritual Head at Rome; and, unless he can give some authoritative denial, we think his conduct calls for notice. We do not, be it clearly understood, write against the Romish Church as such, but we think it strange if such latitude in church government can be allowed even within its somewhat arbitrary pale. Some *do* believe in the pains and penalties that they imagine lie within the power of the priesthood to inflict or avert; and we have no doubt the relations and friends of a person to whom burial is refused, feel the matter deeply. Religious intolerance is the "abominable thing" that has all but died away in civilised Europe. We shall hold it strange if it be allowed to find a home in India, where the Government has taken it under its wing, to a certain extent, and pays the "Padres" to do their duty. The story runs thus:—One J. Gonsalves, lately head clerk in the Consulting Engineer's office here, died a few days ago; and his body was refused Christain burial by the Reverend Father Belz, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who shut up the church, lest the poor corpse should find admission and cut the bell ropes, lest, we suppose according to the old belief, the evil ones should be interfered with in carrying off the unfortunate soul. Now, of course, it will be supposed that the said Gonsalves was,—not an atheist or free-thinker, for that would not have mattered much so long as church dues were paid—not a heretic, a murderer, a suicide, or one guilty of some atrocious crime—such as being a Freemason for example. Not so, none of these: the poor man seems to have been a pious enough Catholic and, some little time back when in fear of death, to have received the extreme unction—the viaticum—at priestly hands. Why then this arbitrarily shutting him out from the pale of salvation—this harsh use of St. Peter's Keys? Simply because he had not completed his Easter duties—which we understand to be some pecuniary gift to the Church, or at least to be inclusive of the same—and had not done so last June or July! Our informant tells us, that the poor man was for a long period in straitened circumstances, and constantly sick—so much so as to be partly dependent on the help and aid of relations and friends; "that in addition to illness, his mind was so depressed that he could not attend chapel regularly," and that at the last he became suddenly worse, and expired before the Chaplain could reach him. His friends and relations prepared to give him a decent funeral the next day; but found that priestly intolerance had barred the doors of the church: and to the idea of the more *orthodox* (?)—the gates of Heaven also. No. R. I. P. on this outcaste's tombstone! We understand that the Reverend Mr. Higgins allowed the corpse to be placed in the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery, and offered to read the service, which offer was not, however, accepted by the friends. We are told that the whole Roman Catholic community are greatly shocked and scandalized at this proceeding, as poor Gonsalves was "one who always led a quiet and harmless life, who regularly attended chapel, and yearly completed his Easter duties." We are further informed that a similar thing happened in the case of one Brunton of the Railway Workshops, under similar circumstances as to "Easter duties," who was refused burial by Father Belz, and accorded it by the Rev. J. Higgins. Our correspondent points out some cases in which persons were buried where deaths had been so sudden as not to have left time for the "offices;" he refers also to the burial of "Captain Henry of the P. & O. Service in Bombay, who was—horror of horrors!—a Master Mason; but whose friends got over the difficulty by paying a good round sum." By the way is it not a farce that the Romish Church, professing to refuse communion to all secret societists, should tolerate such things as "Ribbonism," and "Fenianism" in Ireland?—that is treason, rebellion and secret murder, while professing a holy horror of a society that abhors, and is not tolerant of anything that is unholy, impure or unjust? The fact is so, but the reason is not easy to find. At least we do not care to express what we believe it to be. We have cut down a long, sad, story to its briefest—and even excised some salient points. We present it in its simple nudity: and we think we shall so best have done one duty in promoting the necessary enquiry, that its heinousness apparently demands. Comment is needless, unless the facts are denied; which we are afraid is impossible.

CHURCH MUSIC IN INDIA.

THE Venerable the Archdeacon, in a contradiction addressed the other day to the *Madras Mail* observed:—"That he was sure the majority of the Cathedral congregation would agree with him that the standard of qualification required of a member of a church choir should be higher than that required of a professional singer at a Concert." We only wish it was half so good, but we must hasten to explain that the Archdeacon speaks of morals,—we of music. The choir of the Cathedral is so good that we of course put St. George's out of the question when we ask, can anything be more agonising than the average music of an Indian church? It was only the other day that we heard some one describe his sensations under that infliction, by the expressive words "It made my flesh creep" and with all deference to the Archhdeacon's judgment, when music is debased in such a manner as to cause torture, not pleasure, most people will prefer superior harmony in a choir to superior morals there. It is a very old grievance of the public, that of Sunday noise—we will not do music the injustice of calling mofussil psalmody anything else. Congregations complain but in vain. When the chaplain has no ear for music, and the chaplain's wife cannot distinguish one tune from another, remonstrances are mostly useless, because it is generally supposed that the chaplain or the chaplain's wife should be responsible for the music of the choir, whether they are musical or not. And the worse the choir the more ambitious its efforts, the worse the singing the more sensitive the singers. Anthems, intoning, and Saint Cecilia only knows what else, are got up by people who cannot distinguish the National Anthem from the "Groves of Blarney," and are sung (?) by persons who have never received the smallest education in the art they debase so thoroughly. An extract from the *Deccan Times'* correspondence bears on the subject. The correspondent writes:—"When Colonel Hoseason commanded Bolarum, Mrs. Hoseason took great interest in getting up a choir and succeeded in making it the best in the place, but since she left the station it has fallen off considerably, and is nothing to what it used to be." That is the story of half the stations in India. A good choir one year, an infamous one the next. In this instance, however, the very sensible plan seems to have been followed of choosing the best musician for choir master or mistress, and without reference to any ecclesiastical claims of the chaplain or the chaplain's wife to be the trainer and leader of the church orchestra. We must say that we have heard very good singing in Indian churches, and we have also heard very bad. In most stations the talent is available, but it is wasted or not used. There are stations wherein at an evening party on Saturday night one may hear ladies and gentlemen singing like nightingales and *bulbuls*, and on Sunday morning one may go to church at such stations only to hear as it were the croakings of frogs and the dreadful howls of the canine race when in distress. Where are the ladies and gentlemen, the famous tenors, sopranos, and contraltos who sing so sweetly? They are in church, *possibly*, but dumb. They are content to leave the music of Divine Service to little boys who have the shrill voices of their mammas, and to old soldiers with dreadful falsettos or appalling basses; and it should be counted to them as unrighteousness that they so do, because these are the people who could fill a church if they so pleased, whereas the chaplain without an ear is just the man who empties one.

As a rule, church music in India can never be good unless the ladies and gentlemen of stations undertake the music themselves. They are usually the only people there who have had any musical education, and their voices are often the only trained voices in the place. They should be able to form good choirs if they pleased; if they only took but a portion of the trouble about it which they so freely accord to Badminton and *badinage*. It would be easy enough in short, to find fair if not superior church music in most stations if only any one was at the trouble to seek for it. We can hardly quit this subject without remarking the preposterous aspirations of some of these pseudo-Indian choirs. It is nothing to them to attempt a chorus or even a solo from the "Messiah." Musicians (?) who could not sing the "Old Hundreath" in time and tune, are ready at any moment to undertake the most ornate anthem and then, Oh butchered Handel! what a mess they make of it, while the Chaplain, without an ear sits or stands impassibly. Good man, he knows no better. Music in his estimation is something to be served out to congregations by the yard or the measure. If intoning is the clerical fashion, why, he will intone. If anthems are sung in London churches why should they not be sung in Indian churches? Not a thought of the instruments in the business, of the voices, of the training! It is this ambition to undertake impossibilities, combined with the bad example set by ladies and gentlemen of leaving the Church choir to "the common people," which renders Indian Church music so often painful and distressing. We can only hope a better time is coming when more care and attention will be bestowed upon what is a matter of really considerable public interest.—*Madras Athenæum.*

RE THE ORIENTAL AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—This was a petition in Chancery by a judgment creditor of the company for its compulsory winding up. It appeared that a meeting of the company had been called for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the shareholders to a voluntary liquidation. His Lordship ordered that if a voluntary winding-up order was agreed upon by the shareholders at the intended meeting, such winding up should be continued under supervision, but otherwise that the usual compulsory winding-up order should go.

A RATHER amusing incident occurred the other day at the Prome Railway station, where it appears that a Mrs—W. a woman somewhat muscular built, on alighting at the station for some reason or other and to the surprise of the on-lookers commenced thrashing the railway officials present, viz, the station master, signaller, and two guards. How this representative of the gentle sex has since fared our correspondent does not tell us; but it is said that she intends paying Rangoon a visit without a similar intention in a few days. Railway officials may well keep out of her way, for they would be pretty much in the position of the Yankee judge who said. "If a man were to insult me, Sir, I would cowhide him within an inch of his life; but if a woman did it, Sir, I'd—I'm darned if I know what I should do." Of course we are premising that the railway police are too gallant to interfere with lovely woman in her amusements—*Rangoon Gazette.*

GOSSIPS are put in good homour by the announcement that the Duke of Connaught is only to have ten thousand a year more on his marriage—making twenty-five thousand in all. They are also busy discussing the return of Mrs. Langtry to Court favour. Speaking of "professional" beauties, I am reminded that they are all exceedingly jealous of their "circulation." As the newspapers advertise their circulation as the "greatest," as world-wide, and so forth, and get regular accountants to certify the astounding figures they publish, so do the "professional" beauties drive their photographers mad by perpetual inquiries of "How am I selling? Did I go off well last week?" followed by searching queries as to the circulation of rivals. This habit entails upon the long suffering tradesman the necessity for what may be called flattering book-keeping. I wonder the ladies don't sell their autographs—I mean those signed in the pretty pet names given them by their intimates. They would fetch heaps of money from the ambitious counter-jumpers, who treasure such things, and the writing of signatures would give the rival beauties something to do. I have already mentioned that the famous American beauty, Miss Stevens, is about to marry Captain Paget. Miss Stevens is tall and dark-eyed and is blessed with a melodious voice. She is probably the "most-proposed to" young lady in English society, and, after refusing any number of offers, has pitched upon a man by no means rich, but handsome and genial. She has not after all inflicted on Boston, Massachusetts, the blow her fond mother wished. Boston would have none of Mrs. Paran Stevens. Boston, rich with slaving, money lending, and cod-fish dealing would not admit her into society, and the lady declared that, as the Puritan city would not accept her, Europe should, and that Boston would be sorry. I don't know whether Boston is sitting in sackloth and ashes, but most assuredly Miss Stevens has not made the brilliant match expected of her.—*London Correspondent of Englishman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY

A deputation from the South-East Lancashire Registration Association and the Manchester Conservative Association waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury, at the Foreign Office on the 1st August. There were present Mr. Charley, M.P., Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., Mr. Starkie, M.P., Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., Mr. Bailey, M.P., Mr. Hicks M.P., Mr. Serjeant Spinks, M.P., and about 30 gentlemen representing Lancashire Conservative Associations.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Birley, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Maclure, chairman of the South-East Lancashire and Manchester Conservative Associations, presented an address on illuminated vellum to the noble Marquis congratulating him upon the success of the Berlin Congress

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said—It is with deep gratitude and with no small emotion that I welcome you here to-day, and have received at your hands the kind assurance contained in the address and the speeches to which I have listened. No greater encouragement can be given to a public man than the approval of those who represent in one of the most enlightened counties in the Kingdom, the dominant opinion of that county. I ventured to say some years ago that "what Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow"; and ever since that time I think that the course of English opinion has demonstrated the commanding power which the example of Lancashire influence has exercised upon it (hear, hear). I myself, connected as I am by family ties with Lancashire, regard the compliment you pay me as of double value. Those who are most nearly related to me by blood have held high the banner of Conservatism in Lancashire both in triumphant and in gloomy days. There is, therefore, a special kindness and a special prize to me in the assurance of your sympathy which you have conveyed to me to-day (hear). Gentlemen, the work of which you are so kind as to speak well in the address and in the speeches that have been delivered has naturally been subjected, as in a free country it ought to be, to minute and searching criticism, and I have no fear but that out of that criticism it will emerge equally entitled to the confidence of all, and the good opinion of the intelligent judges who, as a last resort, will have to decide upon it [cheers]. We, the Plenipotentiaries, have been placed to some extent in an unfortunate position, for whilst much of the policy of the Government has been discussed in the particular branch of the Legislature in which we sit, the protocols, which record our special work, and which we alone are able fully and minutely to explain, have been entirely passed over without criticism in the House of Lords, but have been subjected to most hostile and acrimonious criticism in the House of Commons. I should be wasting your time if I were to enter upon the detail of those criticisms: but I can hardly pass by the fact that we have been broadly accused by one of the most distinguished public men of the day, of having at the Congress taken the side of servitude as against the side of freedom. I am sure if that were the fact, you, the representatives of the freest and most enlightened part of the country, would not be here to welcome me to-day [cheers]. On what the charge was founded it is not easy to say. So far as I can trace, it was attempted to support the charge on matters most minute. It was alleged that in some matters we tried to obtain the tributes of the States which were being taken from under the Sovereignty of the Porte, in order that the loss to British creditors might be smaller than it otherwise would have been. But it is not on small matters of that kind that I would ask you to judge our work in inquiring whether we have taken the side of servitude as against that of freedom. The broad result of the Congress is that we have rescued from the grasp of Russia a territory as large as that of Ireland and when I hear the results of negotiations, of which this is the principal issue, branded as favourable to servitude and hostile to freedom, I can only suppose that the distinguished statesman who made the charge has entirely forgotten some of the most notorious facts of the history of his time. I am tempted to ask whether he ever heard of Poland. I am tempted to ask whether he ever heard of the name of Mouravieff, or whether he ever had any inkling of the abuses with which the name of Siberia is associated (cheers). This work of ours—at all events if you will study it you will see—contains securities which had never before been given for religious liberty to all creeds and classes not only throughout the whole length and breadth of the actual Ottoman Empire, but in the Principalities which have been severed from that Empire, and in which religious liberty was the most disregarded (renewed applause). I cannot think it is any derogation from that work of freedom that we have been instrumental in rescuing provinces apparently doomed to the domination of the Slavonic race—which assuredly has not been favourable to freedom—and given over to the parliamentary and constitutional Government of Austria (hear, hear). One other reference to the criticism on the acts of the Plenipotentiaries I should like to make in this room, because it is to this, the Foreign Office, that it has special reference. I have no doubt that the right hon. gentleman who made the criticism, and to whom I refer, desires that England should be on good terms with foreign countries, and that other nations should accept with kindness and goodwill what we give to them and the acts of policy which we recommend to them; but if Mr. Gladstone had desired to excite the Government of France against this country, and the people of France against this country, the taunting and bitter words which he used, and the recollections which he tried to call back, were better calculated for the purpose than any other words which human ingenuity could devise. I have only to say that I believe those taunting, bitter incentives will remain without response; that, as far as I know, there is nothing but the friendliest and most kindly feeling on the part of the Governments both of France and Italy to which he has alluded, towards this Government, and that his ideas of estrangement on the part of those Governments who were previously friendly to us, have no foundation in any official communication which has come before me (cheers). Gentlemen, I have troubled you with these details as, owing to the peculiar circumstances to which I have alluded, this is the only place in which I have an opportunity of stating them. I am aware that it is not in mere matters of detail that the opinion of those you represent has been formed. Popular approval is not built upon a minute and curious scrutiny of details, but upon board general principles, and it is because you approve of the broad general principles on which her Majesty's Government has gone, that you are kind enough to come and congratulate me here to-day (applause). There have been two currents of thought at work with regard to the foreign policy of England of recent years. To one school all extension of the influence and power of England has been a matter of dislike and suspicion. They have no enthusiasm for the achievements of the past; and any prospect that those achievements would be imitated by a Government of their own day has rather filled them with apprehension, with respect to the possible expense and possible risk, than with any feeling of congratulation that the civilising mission of England was about to be extended (hear, hear). This school, to whom any extension of the large area of English power and influence has been so unwelcome, has, I believe, enjoyed in recent years an amount of power in the representation and in the government of the country which is wholly disproportionate to its actual hold upon the affections of the people (cheers). On the contrary, I believe that with the people of England this renunciatory and isolated school of thought, which is certainly novel, has excited no sympathy. With the mass of the people of England old ideas and traditions are still living and powerful, for they know that it was not any jealousy of extending English influence, and with no desire to shut up our ideas within the narrow confines of our own island, the great possessions of this country were obtained in times past! It is an error to suppose that you can stand still; neither men nor nations can stand still; if they do not advance they will retrograde. If this nation does not grow it will decay; and if we grow then we must grow in accordance with the principles of growth which have operated from the beginning. In fact, there have been two schools, of which one is for a great England and the other is for a small England, and the feeling that is abroad in the country at this time, and the feeling that has been abroad for some time past, is consistent, as I am convinced, with the idea that the people of England are not in favour of the small England idea [cheers]. No greater encouragement or support can be given to us than this, for we have known that in the policy we have pursued we have not been following any crotchets or eccentricities of our own, but we have been simply upholding the ancient sentiments of the English people—a people who change but little in character, and who have, under the inspiration of these sentiments, passed through many periods of a long and brilliant history [cheers].

The deputation then withdrew.

THE INVENTOR OF THE PHONOGRAPH

(The World.)

THE last two years will be memorable in the history of science for a triad of brilliant inventions in the domain of accustics. The telephone, the phonograph, and the microphone have given us a new mastery over sound. By the telephone the words of our lips may be transported in an instant to distant countries; by the phonograph they may be treasured up in cells of crystal silence for ages, then called forth like a voice from the grave; and by the microphone we are enabled to listen to the clamour of minute life, which poets long have fancied but never heard—the gossip of butterflies, trumpeting of a gnat, the foot-falls of a spider, the rush of sap in the spring grasses or the fairy rain of pollendust from a flower. The phonograph however, is universally regarded as the most marvellous of the three, chiefly because of extreme simplicity and wonderful capabilities. It does for sound what the photograph does for lights, capturing it and imprisoning it. But while in photographs colour is lost, in the phonograph the quality of the voice can be at least partially preserved, and familiar accents are reproduced with startling fidelity. Yet this talking-machine has neither tongue nor teeth, larynx nor pharynx; it is as simple as a coffee-mill. A vibrating diaphragm to take up the sounds, and a stylus to impress them on a sheet of tinfoil, are its essential parts. Looking at the sound record one sees only the scoring of the stylus on the smooth yielding surface of the foil, like the track of of an Alpine tourist across a virgin snow-field. It is these meaningless scratches which are the footprints of the voice.

The inventor of the phonograph, Thomas Alva Edison, was born in Ohio thirty-one years ago. He commenced his enterprising career as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway. Very soon he had obtained a monopoly for the sale of papers over the line, and employed four boy-assistants. By and by he conceived the idea of publishing for himself. There was an old springless car, with a smoking-room, attached to the train on which he sold his papers; and as no one would travel in it, Edison got leave to use it. He bought an old press and a quantity of type, fitted it up in the smoking-room, and regularly issued a small weekly print called the *Grand Trunk Herald*, price three cents, containing gossip of the neighbourhood, accidents, and other matter. George Stephenson, at work on the Montreal tubular bridge, found Edison engaged on his paper, and was so pleased with the boy's earnestness that he ordered an extra edition for himself. This connection with the press introduced him to the telegraph, which he straightway determined to master. Having learned how to send and receive messages, at the age of seventeen he obtained a situation as telegraph operator in Stratford, Canada. Thence he went from city to city of the States—west, south, and east—Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, Boston, and New York, leading an unsettled operator's life; now being discharged, now leaving on his own accord. All his spare cash and time were spent in providing experimental electrical apparatus to illustrate his studies or to try some of the original ideas which thronged his brain. At Indianapolis he produced his first inventive success, an automatic signalling instrument, and at Cincinnati in 1865 he perfected a duplex system for sending two messages in contrary directions over one wire at once. He was pooh-poohed and ridiculed until he went to Boston in 1868, where an appreciative superintendent of the office recognised in him the fire of suppressed genius. It happened that eight years ago there was an unusual excitement in the gold market, and at the climax of the hurry the company's indicating instrument broke down. The superintendent was out, and no one could set it right. In the midst of the confusion Edison stepped up

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and volunteered to do it. The manager looked somewhat dubiously at the new comer; but the emergency was great, and Ed'son's offer was accepted. In a few moments the instrument was working as before, and Edison was forthwith engaged at a good salary in the service of the company. From this time his career is that of an electrician and inventor. He soon patented several valuable inventions, and became well known, was appointed inventor-in-chief to the Western Union, the colossal telegraph monopoly of America, and to other companies. Two years ago he retired to Menlo Park, a sequestered spot on the Pennsylvania Railway, twenty-four miles from New York.

His establishment here consists of his laboratory dwelling-house, and the cottages of his workmen, including a restaurant started by a smart Yankee for the convenience of Edison's visitors. The laboratory is a plain wooden building, two stories high, isolated on an eminence. The lower part is occupied by Edison's office and library, and a mechanics' shop, where a dozen fitters are forging and shaping his ideas into iron and wood. Upstairs is the laboratory proper, a long room lined from end to end with an array of chemicals. On tables and in show-cases about the room are lying all manner of telegraphic apparatus, lenses, crucibles, and pieces of his own instruments —telephones, phonographs, and aerophones. A perfect tangle of telegraph-wires from all parts of the Union are focussed at one end of the room. An ash-covered forge, a cabinet organ, a rusty stove with an old pivot-chair, a table well stained with oils and acids, complete the furniture of this curious den, into which the sunlight filters through the chemical jars, and falls in particoloured patches on the dusty floor. The moving spirit of this place by day and night is best described as an overgrown schoolboy. His face is pale and beardless. His nose and chin are well shaped and prominent; his mouth thin; his forehead full and expansive, but not high; his hair is dark chestnut brown, and silvered with gray. The most striking feature of his face are his eyes, which are blue gray, deep-set, intense, and penetrating. His smile is boyish and pleasant, and his manner somewhat shy. Edison is an interventor by sheer dint of native genius. His scientific knowledge of electricity is by no means thorough; mathematics are repulsive to him. As soon as his mind lights upon any new or peculiar fact, at once he conceives an application of it. The phonograph was discovered in the following manner: He had invented an apparatus for recording ordinary telegraph signals by a stylus on yielding material, so that the record could serve to retransmit the message automatically. One day, while experimenting with a vibrating telephone diaphragm to which a pricker was fixed, the pricker pierced his finger by the force of the vibrations, and drew blood. In an instant there flashed into his mind the idea of the phonograph. He saw that the voice had power to cause a similar pricker to indent its vibrations in a sheet of tinfoil, so that they could be automatically reproduced. As proof of his power of work, it may be further said that the idea of the phonograph occurred to him one Wednesday afternoon, and he worked on all Wednesday night, Thursday, Thursday night, Friday, and Friday night, till Saturday morning. By that time he had constructed a completely successful phonograph; then he went to bed, and slept with hardly a break till Monday morning.

Edison has been described by the United States Commissioner of Patents as the young man who has kept the path to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps. During the last ten years he has taken out one hundred and fifty-seven patents, and applied for seventy-seven more. Of these, however, only fifteen or twenty are important inventions, the rest being obtained to fence them round. His yearly income from his patents is now over £10,000, and he has realised in all over £80,000 from them. This sum has been sunk, as soon as it was earned, on books and experiments. As for the phonograph, his faith in it is boundless. In future, he believes, letters will be talked, books read, sermons preached, languages and music taught, parlour-operas played, announcements made, and reporting done by phonograph. Voice albums will become the fashion, and the memorable words of great men will be treasured in museums. 'There was a fortune in the Pope's last blessing,' says Edison, somewhat irreverently; 'the phonograph record of it, multiplied by electrotyping, would have sold for five dollars apiece easily. It is said that Dore gets suggestions for profiles from the shadow of a piece of crumpled tissue-paper thrown on the sunlit ground; and so will the phonograph, driven backward, hint all manner of new musical combinations to the musician. Edison is now making one with a sapphire point, which will record even a whisper, and contain a complete novel of Dickens's [50,000 words] on a sheet of tinfoil ten inches square. There are other marvels yet to come. By the aerophone he hopes to make ships converse at sea, though several miles apart; and his boast is that he will make the statue of Liberty, to be set up in New York Harbour, read the Declaration of Independence so loud that all Manhattan Island shall hear it. Another new thing is the 'megaphone, a kind of small ear-trumpet, doing for the ear what the opera-glass does for the eye; and, slightly deaf as he is inclined to be, Edison declares that by its aid he can hear a cow chew her cod an eighth of a mile distant. These are things of the future. Meanwhile, it is enough that his actual achievements stamp him as a prodigy in mechanical invention.

INCREASE OF SENTENCE.—A man named Abdoolla was convicted the other day by the Court of Sessions at Hyderabad of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. The proceedings in the case were called for by the Suddur Court; the review of the proceedings was made last week, in order to consider the propriety of the sentence passed by the lower Court, the Judge of which, Mr. Baker, was of opinion that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation, this being given on his seeing his wife in bed with the person whom he killed. Mr. Baker deemed this circumstance of a sufficiently extenuating nature to warrant him in exercising discretionary powers, awarding the mitigated punishment he did. The Suddur Court on weighing all the facts adduced at the trial came to the conclusion that the sentence was wholly inadequate and enhanced the punishment to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment. This is the second case adjudicated on by the Sessions Court of Hyderabad lately, in which the sentence has been enhanced by the Suddur Court. —*Beacon.*

PHRENOLOGY.—As for what was set up in Combe's day by a small but eager clique of enthusiasts as the "science of phrenology," it would be difficult at the present hour to find any educated person to represent the belief or to keep up an intelligent use of its clumsy verbiage. It is absurd to claim the smallest basis in science, be it that of psychology or of physiology, for the pretence of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, made by each after his own method, to discriminate special faculties, emotions, or instincts by means of superficial indications yielded by skull, and to give their proper value to the several elements of character or intellect in accordance with these prominences of the brain case. That the brain is the organ through which the mind acts, and even that special faculties may have their special and several seats within the cerebral mass, forms indeed a fundamental principle with a leading school of existing philosophers. But it is just the most thoroughpaced advocates of the physical basis of mind such as Professor Bain, Mr. G. H. Lewes, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, who have most effectually disposed of the phrenological map of mind and brain, showing by special proof supplementary to the general reasonings of Jeffrey and Sir. W. Hamilton, how utterly empirical were the assumptions on which it was based. To judge of minute shades of mind and character by the size and shape of sections of the skull is much like telling the quality of the apple by bumps in the crust of the dumpling. That a certain cast of head or of features may be observed to correspond broadly with such and such a mental type, is quite a different thing from the allotment to each faculty of this or that seat in the cranium. Though he professed all the while to have found a basis for this system in the anatomy of the brain, it is clear that Combe had but the faintest perception of the ultimate nature of cellular structure or the mutual relations of the cerebral masses. He could pick up anatomy enough, chiefly by the aid of his brother Andrew, to dissect the brain and to explain his system before assemblages of medical men, who at that stage of cerebal anatomy had little more special knowledge of the subject than himself. But where he was totally wrong was in the assumption that the external configuration of the brain-shell has the same correspondence, with the convolutions of the brain itself as the inner surface of this shell is known to have. The varying thickness of the cranium of itself negatives the idea. Whatever functional differences may correspond to different regions or masses within the brain, there is nothing to bring them into correlation with mere structural differences in the skull. The whole ethical or educational system based upon this notion has long dropped into the limbo of vulgar errors.

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
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TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.
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ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

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NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents who will supply on liberal terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....	£2,825,967
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IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865, that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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